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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
30th July	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10379
10th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
15th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10909	.....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7358	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 534	Rs. 743 or Rs. 801
To London by Sea	Rs. 523 or Rs. 617	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

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Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	E. Nitsche	1st August
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KORNER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BREGENZ	3894	A. de Petris	16th "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Berguglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
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Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
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Saloon Class to London ..... " 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back ..... " 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... " 445
Intermediate Class to London and back " 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

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Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... " 675
Single Class to London ..... " 545 to 585 *
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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug. 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 4th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,900 tons, on Monday, 1st Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
(Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 13th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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29th July, 1910.

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CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,585	Rebufat	4th Augt 1910.
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	1st Sept. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Biquier	29th Sept. "
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BRIEC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains:	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug. 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
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THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8300	...	August 13
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	" 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	" 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	" 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	" 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

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C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

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OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*B. City of Lucknow	5900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	" 22	" 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 26	" 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

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TO
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
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BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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40 H. P. NOISELESS NAPIER

THE ORIGINAL SIX CYLINDER — STILL THE BEST.

BRITISH BUILT

His Excellency the Viceroy of India's opinion of the six-cylinder Napier supplied to him in 1906.

Extract from letter received from His Excellency's Military Secretary, 24th April, 1909:

"I am directed by H. E. The Viceroy to express his unbounded satisfaction with the six cylinder Napier car. . . . . The car has been in continual use, **has never failed him once**, and is apparently in as **perfect condition** as when delivered, and **runs absolutely silently**.

Considering the work the car has done and the climatic conditions, so different from England, His Excellency is pleased at expressing his appreciation of a car, the design and workmanship of which are exclusively British."

Extract from letter received from His Excellency's Military Secretary, 7th Feb., 1910:

"The Viceroy has never had any reason whatsoever to be dissatisfied with his Napier.

It still continues to do the most excellent work for him. . . . . . the Napier still retains its high reputation."

Models: 10 h. p. to 90 h. p., Chasis with tyres from £ 233 or Rupees 3,495.

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "URLANA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 1st Prox., and will DISCHARGE in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

27th July, 1910.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 30th August, 1910, after dinner.

A. HILL TREVOR, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rs. 15 Lakhs being the 2nd Instalment of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the Acquisition of Sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City, re-payable 1st May, 1949.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Municipal Commissioner, on behalf of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, hereby invites Tenders for the above Loan.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the General Revenues of the Bombay Municipality, subject to any prior charges in respect of balances of previous Loans not yet fully paid off.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the above Loan will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, up to 12 o'clock, Bombay Time, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1910. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

4 Each tender must be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tenders for the 2nd instalment of 15 Lakhs of the 30 Lakhs Loan for the acquisition of sites for the construction of different overbridges in the City.

5. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in Rupees or Rupees and Annas: it must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole, or such portion only, as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for.

7. Tenderers, whose tenders are accepted, will have to pay into the Chief Accountant's Office the whole amount of the tender not later than the 10th October 1910 during Bank Hours.

8. In the event of the Loan being over-subscribed, the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders, provided that no allotment will be made in respect of any portion of a tender thus distributable which amounts to less than Rs. 500.

DEPOSITS.

9. A sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered must accompany each tender. A separate deposit must be made in respect of each tender into the Chief Accountant's Office.

10. Deposits must be in one of the following forms:—

(a) Cash or Currency Notes.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of the Municipal Commissioner on a Bank in Bombay.

(c) Government promissory Notes, Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, blank endorsed.

11. Deposits not being Government Promissory Notes, or Municipal, Port Trust or Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures, will, in the case of tenders accepted either wholly or in part, be credited in part payment of the total amount of an accepted tender.

12. If, after the acceptance of any tender either wholly or in part, the allotment is not fully taken up by the date specified above, the deposit made in connection with the tender will be forfeited.

13. Deposits on tenders which may not be accepted, either wholly or in part, will be returned on application to the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

14. Interest will be paid half-yearly in Bombay at the rate of four per cent. per annum and a sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested, in such manner as may be authorised by the law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the principal of the Loan on the 1st May 1949.

15. Interest will accrue on accepted tendered amounts from the dates of payment into the Chief Accountant's Office and will be paid in Bombay, by the Bank of Bombay, or such other Agent or Agents as may be appointed by the Corporation from time to time in that behalf, as follows:—

Interest from the date of payment to the 31st October will be payable on the 1st November 1910, and thereafter on the 1st May and 1st November of each year.

16. To each tenderer whose tender is accepted either wholly or in part, and who pays the amount of the accepted tender on or before the 10th October 1910, scrip receipts for payments made will be granted by the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such receipts as soon as possible.

17. Forms of tender can be obtained on application at the Chief Accountant's Office.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 22nd July, 1910.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

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Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Bombay.

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WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BEST AND ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT, GUARANTEED SUCCESS, HANDSOME PROFITS.

Subscription list will be closed on 31st August, 1910.

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CAPITAL RS. 2,50,000.

(With power to increase the same)

Divided into 10,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 25 each payable as follows:—

Rs. 2 per Share with application; Rs. 3 per Share on allotment; Rs. 5 per Share one month after allotment. Rs. 5 per Share two months after allotment; in all Rs. 15 per Share; the balance of Rs. 10 per Share when called for. The Directors have, however, calculated that the balance will not be required for the work at present in hand.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honorable Mr. GOCULDAS K. PAREKH, B.A., L.L.B., J.P., (Bombay).
KUMAR SHRI RAGHUNATHSINHJI VAKHATSINHJI, (Rajkumar of Lunawada).
RAO BAHADUR HARGOVINDAS D. KANTAWALA, (Diwan of Lunawada).
SHETH HANSRAJ PRAGJI THAKERSEY, Esq., (Messrs. Thakersey Mulji & Co., Bombay).
SHETH LAXMIDAS GOCULDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Goculdas Dosa & Co., Bombay).
LALLUBHAI KALLIANJI DESAI, Esq., (Diwan of Sunth State)
SHETH GOCULDAS KHIMJI, Esq., (Mukadam of Hong Kong & Mercantile Banks).
RAO SAHEB BHAUKAI RANCHHODRAI DESAI, (Jagirdar of Godhra).
SHETH PUNAMCHAND GULABCHAND, Esq., (Nagarsheth of Lunawada).
CHHAGANLAL RANCHHODJI, Esq, (of Messrs. Bhudharji Someshwar & Co., Bankers, Lunawada and Bombay).
LAKSHMISHANKER M. DAVE, B. A., Esq, (Ex-Officio Director).

CONSULTING ENGINEERS:

Messrs. T. L. MILLER, WILSON and PEGG, (Manchester and Liverpool).

SHORT PROSPECTUS.

THE COMPANY has been formed to establish MECHANICAL TRANSPORT SERVICES in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first service is intended to be on the Godhra Lunawada Road, in Panch-mahals.

2. Board of Directors consists of leading business men.

3. The work is conducted under expert European advise and supervision combined with economic native management.

4. The Editor of "Motor Traction," the leading paper of London, in matters relating to Mechanical Road Transport, considers the scheme "admirable" and sees nothing but success in it. Interested persons are referred to the issue of the 2nd July of "Motor Traction".

5. The Bombay Government has patronized the scheme by consenting to make special expense on the Road for strengthening culverts and bridge and hand over the ordinary maintenance of the Road to the Company with an annual grant to meet the expense.

6. After allowing for all possible expenses including Depreciation, Agents' Commission, Directors' fees, &c., and providing a margin for unforeseen events, AT LEAST SEVENTEEN PER CENT. NETT PROFIT WILL BE REALIZED ON THE INVESTED CAPITAL.

7. There is no tiresome waiting for dividend as in other companies, as the work of the Company is already commenced and the actual work of carrying the Traffic, i.e., earning income will be commenced soon after the rainy season.

8. There are no risks and there is absolute safety of the concern. Because NO PETROL MOTORS ARE TO BE USED BUT STEAM ROAD TRAINS, which are proved the cheapest and most reliable means of Road locomotion, for the last fifty years. Because for profits, it has not to depend upon production and price of materials or the selling price of articles. Because contrary to a manufacturing concern such business begins to realize income from its very initiation.

Because the initial expense is very low compared to a Railway where immovable road, rails and stations, etc, have to be laid out at great expense. THE CAPITAL EXPENSE BEING LOW, PROFIT PERCENTAGE IS NECESSARILY HIGH.

For detailed prospectus, application form, and other information, apply at the following places:—

BOMBAY:—Head Office of the Company, No. 7, Green Street.
BARODA:—Messrs. SHROFF and SONS, Mandvi Road.
AHMEDABAD:—The Branch of the Bombay Merchants' Bank, Limited.
RAJKOT:—Agents of the Indian Specie Bank, Limited.

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Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

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AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE: 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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EMPIRE THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING at 9-30.
WARWICK MAJOR'S COMEDY CO.
including the popular favourite,
MISS GEORGIE CORLASS.
OPENING NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY,
"THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,"
One of the most laughable plays ever written.

MONDAY NEXT,
"ARE YOU A MASON?"
Plans at ROSE & Co.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

A LESSON BY THE SEA

A grand American Drama Illustrating an Intrigue on the Sea Side.

OUR USUAL SERIES OF PATHETICS AND COMICS.

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At 7 P. M.
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ONE GOLD WATCH and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

PRICES & TIME AS USUAL.

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"MODERN ROME."
BY
Mr. L. U. MONGINI,
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
SATURDAY—July 30th, at 9-15 p. m.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

POONA RACES.

GRAPHIEL'S SELECTIONS.
RACE DAYS from 9 A. M. to 11-30 A. M.
Whiteaway Laidlaw's Buildings, 2nd floor, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL....... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND......... " 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART, Acting Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects: They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, Etc.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc, and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

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ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts, Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 10, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, opposite the Eastern Hosiery Works and near Hope Mills on DeLisle Road, Parel.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 651 of 1909.
Ghellabhai Jugjiwandas.................. Plaintiff,
Vs.
Nanalal Kuberdas and others................ Defendants.

Under instructions from the Receivers appointed by a Decree made in the above suit, dated 14th February, 1910, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 30th day of July, 1910, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Aution, on the premises, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold fazendari land with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house standing thereon, and admeasuring 732 2/3 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, Collector's New No. 12714, New Survey No. 1/2689, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward G. No. 2254 (1), and Street No. 306, situate at and on the west side of DeLisle Road in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by the said DeLisle Road, on or towards the south by the Vacant land of Shavaksha Ruttonji Dubash, on or towards the west by the fazendari land belonging to Nanalal Kuberdas, and on or towards the north by the proposed road and which piece of land forms part of the piece of land admeasuring 44461 square yards, demised by the Indenture of lease, dated 5th September, 1908 and which said premises now are in the occupation of the tenants of the Receivers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir, Gulabbhai and Bilimoria, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office No. 8, in Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th July, 1910.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 31st inst. at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Cuffe Parade" Road, No. 7, ground floor, Colaba, near Coloba Railway Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, English mahogany furniture, large telescopic dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawingroom suit of sofas and chairs, handsome carpets, drawingroom cabinets and cabinet ornaments, table, hall and wall lamps, palm stands, revolving top writing tables, office chair, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers &c., &c. The property of late Mr. W. Davidson, Loco. Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, and others.

The property is on view.

Bombay, 30th July, 1910.
BENNETT & Co.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND..................................£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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POST BOX No. 31,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.
J. S. BRUCE, Acting Agent

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital............... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital .... " 17,62,500
Reserve Fund .... " 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.
CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... " 16,250,000
HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Changchung	Lyons	Peking
Dairen (Dalny)	Fengtien Mukden	San Francisco
Hankow	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
London		

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY
BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

CLARKES, B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
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CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

TO LET

A WELL VENTILATED OFFICE ROOM, in Oriental Buildings, for Doctors, Barristers, Brokers, &c.

Apply to R. L., care of This Paper.

WANTED

BY a first class HAIR DRESSER with English and German experience, an APPOINTMENT in a first class business.

Apply No. 1196, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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2 Lancashire Boilers 30' × 7' × 100 lbs. pressure.
1 Lancashire Boiler 30 × 7 × 150 lbs. pressure.
1 Double Crighton Opener by John Hetherington and Sons, 1894.
1 Double Crighton Opener by Asa Lees and Co., 1889.
9 Single Beater Scutchers by Asa Lees and Co., 1889-90.

Machines in good working order. Can be seen any day during working hours at the STANDARD MILLS.

FOR SALE.

A 15 YEARS ESTABLISHED ENGLISH CHEMIST BUSINESS, on the Hills, with Soda Water, and Photography combined, together with Stock and Fittings and complete House-hold Furniture, TO BE SOLD as a going concern, owing to owner leaving India.

The Shop is very centrally situated, close to the Railway Station and in a very healthy locality. Any one taking it over would make an excellent thing of it.

Apply No. 1,170, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.
A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.
Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force...	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,828
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND ...	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

	Rs.
With Trustees at Shanghai......	2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod.	
With Board of Trade, England.	3,00,000

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane,
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 28th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
29	Brasiliana	Snowden	Calcutta, July 16
	Egypt	Summers	London, July 8
	Feluciana	Falck	Calcutta, July 17
	Trifels	Vollers	Hamburg, June 26

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Scindia	Kelso	Liverpool
	Itinda	Goss	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—
Steamer Dwarka for Persian Gulf
" Perlak for Rangoon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay left Singapore on the 29th instant for Hongkong.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel	From
18	Kilkevian	Bunbury
26	Gwalior	Negapatam
26	Galavale	Calcutta
27	Lindula	Rangoon
27	Taroba	Straits

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Scindia s—5 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.
FOR HULL.
Silverdale s—12,001 cwts cottonseed W Bechar.
Nonsuch s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Sizing Material and Co.
Hindoo s—1,008 cwts myrabollams, E Comersey ; 2,000 cwts, castorseed, Sizing Material and Co.
FOR NEW YORK.
Hindoo s—783 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.
FOR DUNKIRK.
Kalibia s—110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co.
FOR TRIESTE.
Trieste s—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co; 1,001 cwts myrabollams, T Canji.
FOR HONGKONG.
Arcadia s—2 pots perfumery oil, E A Mutchalla.
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
Arcadia s—16 cwts condiments, B Rustomji and Co.
FOR MOJI.
Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

MARINE TEST SIGHTS.

THE Imperial Merchant Service Guild, Liverpool, has addressed the following letter to the Marine Department, Board of Trade :—

Sir,—With reference to your communication of the 1st June, in which you were good enough to inform us that the President of the Board of Trade was about to appoint a small Departmental Committee to advise as to what changes, if any, appeared advisable in the system of sight tests now in force at Board of Trade examinations, I may say that the Guild, having received information through the medium of the press as to the composition of this Committee, have now had an opportunity of studying it.

From the Board's letter, to which we have referred, we took it that representative shipping organisations were not to be invited to sit on the Committee, on the ground that the Board had deliberately decided to avoid this method of constituting the Committee as unsuitable, having regard to the nature of the subject to be investigated and to the number of interests that would require representation. We naturally assumed from this, and from the fact that the Board of Trade were not themselves intending to be represented, that the Committee was to be a small and strictly impartial one and, presuming that this was the desire of the Board of Trade, the Guild were not disposed to trouble you further regarding it.

But, we now find that the situation is far different from that which we considered we had a right to anticipate. The composition of this Committee is such as to bring its utility into grave question, however able and distinguished each member of it may be. In the first place, we notice that eleven gentlemen have been selected to sit upon the Committee. Of these one is the Secretary to the second largest Association of shipowners in this country. Another is a distinguished underwriter, whilst another is one of the leading members of the nautical profession and an Elder Brother of Trinity House. Yet the fact remains that the Guild which represents many thousand certificated British Captains and officers, and which is responsible for the immense amount of agitation which has arisen over these eye-sight tests, are excluded from what we suggest is their undeniable right to representation.

But there is a still more serious factor to be taken into consideration. The Board of Trade's action in respect to these eye-sight tests is impugned not nearly so much as that of the Royal Society whose recommendations the Board adopted in the year 1892. It is now, we trust, conclusively proved that these tests and more particularly the tests applied to candidates on appeal after failure in colour-vision by Sir William Abney, F.R. S., are discredited and useless for their purpose. They have been the means of inflicting grave injustices, whilst, on the other hand, it is possible that they have enabled men to pass whose colour-vision has been defective and dangerous for sea purposes.

When the matter was, on our behalf, brought before the House of Lords by the Right Hon. the Lord Muskerry, who laid stress on the particular cases of Messrs. Trattles and Glover candidates who had been failed in these eye sight-tests and moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, the noble Lord who represented the Board of Trade, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, after an ominous threat to the effect that the Board had every intention of taking away the certificates held by these gentlemen, stated that that the Board were of opinion that the tests, as at present carried on, were efficient, and that they did not consider that any case had been made out for a Select Committee. But, evidently as a result of the case of Mr. John Trattles, whose defence was taken in hand by the Guild, the President of the Board of Trade has changed his opinion which is now in absolute accordance with that urged by Lord Muskerry, but without avail at the time.

During the course of the debate referred to, Lord Hamilton of Dalzell stated that, having communicated with Lord Reyleigh, a Past President of the Royal Society, and one who, we think we are right in saying, took a leading part in framing the recommendations relative to the eye-sight tests which exist at present he had received a letter from the noble Lord regretting that it was impossible for him to be present at the Debate, but authorising Lord Hamilton of Dalzell to say that he did not think the Board of Trade could be wrong in following the advice of Sir William Abney. This, therefore, amounts to a preconceived opinion which, with the greatest respect to the distinguished noble Lord, is, to say the least of it, highly unfortunate on a supposedly strictly impartial Committee.

The case is that the Royal Society is now on its defence and in justice to its position, as the leading body of scientists in the world, must defend the recommendations which it laid before the Board of Trade and which are now discredited on all hands, more particularly by the most eminent ophthalmologists who have devoted special study to the eye and to its efficiency under different circumstances and conditions.

At the special Inquiry appointed by the Board of Trade, and presided over by Sir Francis Mowatt, G. C. B., to inquire into the case of Mr. Trattles, for the purpose of compelling him to give up the certificate he held, the principal witness called on behalf of the Board of Trade as against Mr. Trattles was Dr. Sir William Abney, F. R. S. Sir William Abney is a leading member of the Royal Society and one who has advised and acted for the Board of Trade in the matter of colour-vision since the recommendations of the Royal Society were adopted.

We notice that one of the Secretaries of the Committee is Dr. William Watson, also a prominent member of the Royal Society, who, we understand, has acted, or is acting, as assistant to Sir William Abney at the Royal College of Science. It should be borne in mind that at the case of Mr. Trattles, Dr. Watson tendered evidence in support of Sir William Abney. Then again, amongst those present at the Special Examination of Messrs. Trattles and Glover by Sir William Abney, previous to the Inquiry presided over by Sir Francis Mowatt, was Dr. J. H. Parsons, F. R. C. S., and, according to the Board of Trade, he agreed absolutely with the decision which was come to by Sir William Abney in failing Mr. Trattles. Further, similarly to Dr. Parsons gave evidence in support of Sir William Abney, as against Mr. John Trattles, whose livelihood was at stake.

We fear that it would be difficult to defend the appointment of two witnesses to take part in the deliberations of this highly important Committee, whose evidence against Mr. John Trattles was thrown over in favour of practical testimony to his capabilities and efficiency as an Officer in all respects and especially so when the side of those who supported Mr. Trattles has been completely ignored.

A great weight of prejudiced opinion is, in the first place, thrown into the composition of the Committee which, we suggest, should have been most carefully avoided. If the inclusion of the scientists referred to was deemed requisite by the Board of Trade we, in a sense of strict justice, would ask why those who have brought the present tests seriously into question have been provided with no opportunity of taking part in the doings of the Committee?

We are sorry that we find it an obligation upon us to express our profound surprise and disappointment at the nomination which have been made. It is farthest from our desire to cast any personal reflection whatever upon those holding the distinguished names which we have mentioned. They are known and recognised as men of great attainments. but it is now a question as to whether their matured judgment on former occasions on which the Board of Trade acted was right or wrong. In the capacity of witnesses they would have a perfect right to attempt to vindicate their opinions, but we cannot admit this right in respect to their acting as members of the tribunal itself.

The Guild had hoped to co-operate as far as possible in the direction of bringing the deliberations of the Committee to a satisfactory issue, but, as at present advised, this appears to be impossible. We do not know whether any of the medical or surgical societies intend to take action, but the Guild themselves view the constitution of the Committee as a whole with grave dissatisfaction for any recommendations which may be made by the Committee cannot possibly command that confidence which is necessary for the purpose of removing, once and for all, the serious doubts and difficulties which exist at present in respect to the Board of Trade's tests in colour-vision.

We trust that you will be good enough to lay our views before the President of the Board of Trade submitting as we do that the selection of the members of the Committee under notice is a matter where careful re-consideration is urgently necessary —I am, etc ,

(Signed) T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

The official full speed trial of the Torpedo Boat Destroyer "Sergipe" built for the Brazilian Government by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, took place on Friday July 8 on the Skelmorlie deep water measured mile at the mouth of the Clyde, and the contract speed of 27 knots carrying a load of 100 tons was easily exceeded. The actual speed obtained was 27,676 knots on the miles and 27,605 knots during a continuous run on 3 hours' duration. The trial was under the supervision of Captain Amynthys Jose Jorge, Captain Ribeiro da Costa, Captain Alvaro Rosauro de Almaida, Lieutenant A. Marques and Lieutenant A. F. da Rocha representing the Brazilian Naval Commission. The "Sergipe" is the last of the ten Destroyers ordered by the Brazilian Government from Messrs. Yarrow. The first seven vessels are now in commission in Brazil, the eighth has just left the Clyde and the ninth has been handed over to the Brazilian authorities and will shortly leave for Rio. The dimensions of the Brazilian Destroyers are :—Length 240 feet, Beam 23 feet 6 inches. They are propelled by two sets of four cylinder reciprocating engines 8,000 horse-power collectively, balanced on the Yarrow, Schlick and Tweedy System. Steam is supplied by two double-tended Yarrow Boilers of the latest type.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadis Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th July 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	28	18	35	4	15
Teheran ...	29	14	15	0	35
Suez	29	14	25	0	34

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bhamo route to China right. (29-7-10.)

Bushire reports Ahwaz line down Mohammerah side (22-7-10).

Bushire reports Borajoon line to Ahwaz right (28-7-10).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.
DEATH.

REID.—July 27, at the Bungalow, Dadar, Willie, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Reid, aged 2½ years.

EUROPE.
BIRTHS.

ASHBY—July 9, at Lady's Close, Watford, Herts, to Mr and Mrs Albert G Ashby of a son.
HARVEY—July 5, at 14 Hyde Park Gardens, the wife of Major R Napier Harvey, D S O, R E of a son.
CUMBERLEGE—July 6, at 93 Ashley Gardens, S W, the wife of Lieut Claude Cumberlege, R N of a daughter.
GREEN —July 8, at the Barracks, Chichester, the wife of Major E W B Green, the Royal Sussex Regt of a daughter.
LONG—July 4, the wife of Lieut Clement Long, R N of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHEETHAM—WITTS—July 7, at St Michael's, Lower Guiting, Gloucestershire, John Crompton Cheetham to Mabel Elizabeth Vavasour, daughter of the late Frederick R Vavasour Witts.
CRADOCK—BROWNE—July 6, at St Peter's Eaton Square, Lieut Col Edmund William Cradock to Julia Lucy, daughter of the late General Sir Samuel Browne, V C, G C B, K C S I.
GORDON—MOSS—July 7, at St Peter's, Eaton Square S W, Capt A T Gordon to Cecilia Margaret Crawford Moss, daughter of Robert Crawford.
HARVEY—BROOKS—PAYTON—July 4, at the Church of St Mary deLode, Gloucester, the Rev T B Harvey-Brooks, M A, Rector of Solihull, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Henry Payton.
HODGE—CROCKFORD—July 10, at St Stephen's, Twickenham, Assistant Paymaster John Mackey Hodge, R N, to Janet Alison, daughter of Mr J R Crockford.
MARRIOTT—DRAKE—July 2, at Christ Church, Winchester, the Very Rev John T Marriott, D D, Dean of Bathurst, New South Wales, to May Elliot Drake, daughter of the late Dr Thomas Drake.
MENZIES—GARFORTH—July 7, at the Church of St Mary Magalene, Altofts, Yorkshire, Dr Henry Menzies to Margaret, daughter of W E Garforth.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—July 6, at 16 Moray Place, Edinburgh, Lady Victoria Campbell, daughter of George, eighth Duke of Argyll.
ELLIOTT—July 5, at Killiney Glebe, Co Dublin, the Rev Canon Anthony Lewis Elliott, M A, Rector of the Parish and Rural Dean, aged 59.
KNAPP—July 5, at 64 B Perham Road, West Kensington, Sophia, widow of the late Lieut-Col Charles B Knapp, aged 74.
MACKINNON—July 11, at 57 Sloane Gardens, Caroline, widow of D H Mackinnon (16th Lancers), and daughter of the fourth Baron Dimsdale.
ROSCOE—July 5, at Woodcote, West Horsley, Lucy, wife of the Right Hon Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, aged 70.
SHORT—July 6, at Whinlatter, Filey Road, Scarborough, Hugh Martin Short, late captain 17th Leicester Regt, aged 59.

INDIA.
BIRTHS.

SUMNER—July 20, at Bijnor, United Provinces, the wife of Captain F W Sumner, I M S of a son.
WEBBER—July 23, at East Kirkee, the wife of a Captain N W Webber, R E, of a daughter.
DAVIS—July 23, at Jubbulpore, to the wife of Major G J Davis, 22nd Punjabis, of a son.

DEATH.

WILLIAMSON—July 11, at Landour, after a brief illness, Clara Geddes Williamson of the A P Mission at Jhansi.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 15m.; Sun sets, 7h. 14m. High water, 5-30m., 5-13a. ; Low water, 11-03m. 11-57a.
The P. and O. Co's steamer "Caledonia" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m.
Poona Racing Season begins, Extra Races.
Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, Home Ground ; "B." team vs. Elphinstone High School, Away.
Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. R. A. Cooperage, 5-45 p. m.
Warwick Major's Comedy Company, "The Private Secretary," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Lantern Lecture on "Modern Rome" by Mr. W. L. Mongini, Y. M. C. A. 9-15 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph. "A lesson by the Sea," Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "The man who wants to succeed in business must have specialized business knowledge."

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Trieste" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p.m. on Monday, the 1st August, letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

DEPORTEES FROM SOUTH AFRICA.—Steamship "Kunzler" arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with eighty-five passengers from Delagoa Bay and other South African ports. Amongst the passengers were four Indians deported by the Government of South Africa, and two Indians who had left India by the same steamer to go to South Africa but were not permitted to land by the authorities there.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.—The successful students in "First Aid" "Home Nursing", or "Home Hygiene" examinations held under the auspices of the above Association, are requested to attend at the premises of Fort and Proprietary High Schools, opposite New Post Office Building, Frere Road, Fort, to-morrow, Sunday, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), when their respective Certificates will be distributed.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Mr. Mirza A.A. Khan, B.A., Bar-at-law, will conduct the class and will lecture on Aristotle's Politics. The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. M. S. Kavshik, B.A.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March......The Mosquito's Parade...Whitney
Overture......Le Domino Noir ....Auber
Mazurka
Ecossaise...La Gipsy ....Gounc
Fantaisie
Mosaique...Ballet de Coppelia..........Leo Delibes
Valse ....Septembre ....Godin
Selection......Les Contes d'Hoffmaun ...Offenbach
Two Step ...In the Clover.....................Thurban

THE WATER ENGINEER.—The Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding the appointment of a Water Engineer have informed the Corporation that they have selected Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, District Engineer, to the Corporation of Calcutta, as being the most eligible for the appointment. Mr. Smith is 36 years of age. He is a corporate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and a Member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers and has been engaged for 14 years in responsible positions in the design and construction of large and important water works undertakings. The Committee also recommend that in anticipation of and subject to the proposed legislation Mr. Trivess Smith be appointed Water Engineer for a term of five years from such date as he can take charge of the office, on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 150.

IMPROVED COMMUNICATIONS IN BOMBAY.—The Bombay Government in reply to a letter from the Bombay Port Trust have informed that body that Government recognize that the proposed road running from the west end of Ballard Road to Hornby Road is a necessary part of the scheme of improved communication sketched out in Government Resolution No. 3022, dated 14th June 1909. The construction of main lines of communication running north and south is however of primary importance and until this essential improvement has been effected or is within measurable distance of completion, Government are not prepared to urge the immediate construction of the short broad road which they recognize to be of great value for giving access to the new docks and berths. In the meantime no public body in Bombay should take any action likely to embarrass or obstruct the construction of this thoroughfare.

THE WARWICK MAJOR COMEDY COMPANY.—To-night is the opening of this Company's season at the Empire Theatre when that most amusing farce "The Private Secretary" will be put up. It is some years since we have seen this young gentleman with his numerous goods and chattels, his glass of milk, and his bath bun, but no doubt he will appeal to our visible faculties as strongly as ever. On Monday, too, the Company should provide much merriment with that most successful farcical production "Are you a Mason?" Next Tuesday is announced a four act play which is quite new to Bombay "Liberty Hall." In this connection we notice that the Company has published a synopsis and description of this and some other plays with which the Bombay public may not be familiar. The circular prove convenient for those who have not yet made up their minds on which evenings they are going to attend the Theatre next week. The booking for to-night augurs well for a bumper house.

THE LIQUOR COMMITTEE.

DR. N. H. E., SUKHIA, a member of the Advisory Committee re liquor shops in respect of A ward, has forwarded to the Municipal Corporation a copy of the correspondence that passed between the Secretary to Government, the Collector of Bombay and himself, regarding the constitution of Local Committees to advise on the determination of the number, and location of liquor shops. It appears from this that in a letter to the Collector, Dr. Sukhia wanted to know whether the Committees would be consulted in the case of transfers of licenses only or in the case of the transfers in addition to the cases of new and renewal of old licenses. In reply to this, he was informed by the Collector that the Committees, would as a rule, be consulted when it was a question of permitting a liquor shop to be opened in a new locality. Whether the question arose out of an application for a new license, or an application for the transfer of an existing license, was immaterial. Cases of renewals of old licenses on existing premises would come before the Committees at their triennial meetings, but not otherwise.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAH.

THIS evening's grand change of programme at the Excelsior will certainly be a great success. The public who has been so pleased during the last week's with the beautiful dramas imported from America, will have this week another star film in "A Lesson by the Sea." This picture illustrates the real life on the sea sands in America with children playing on the sea shore, mixed bathing, the casino, etc. A man falls in love with a married lady and takes a compromising snapshot of her during the absence of her husband, and later on, he uses the copy of the photo for blackmailing and is finally punished by the husband. Pery pathetic picture is "In search of Oblivion" depicting the madness of a lover after his sweetheart has run away from him to go with another. There is also a good collection of comic subjects and also a very interesting picture of the "American Zouaves" in their very clever exercise with rifles.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 31ST JULY, 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Woodward in E flat.
Hymns.—195—201—321—559.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—43—46 —Chants.
Hymns.—260—257—20.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
8 a.m.—Matins, Daily. Thursday 8-30.
6 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena, Friday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher : Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for the Schools.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—Ps 121. Tune—French.
Hymns.—151—606—353.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—538, 168, 237.
Psalm.—136. Anthem—8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
8-30 a. m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher : Rev. P. Eykyn.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.
(Malabar Hill).
8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
St. Stephen's, Bandra.
11-15 a. m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.
8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. G. Stainton Marris, B. A.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.
10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev.G. Stainton Marris,BA.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).
SUNDAY SERVICES.
11 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Dr. C. R. Marrett.

9-45 a. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
Preacher : Rev John Lampard.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The depression in the Bay has not intensified, but the Bay monsoon has extended up the Gangetic Plain, and the Bombay current has given heavy rain in the North-West Deccan and South Konkan. An area of squally weather now lies off Bombay.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bihar, the West of the United Provinces, the Punjab, the Sub-Himalayas, Bombay, the Deccan, the West Coast of the Peninsula, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras, Deccan; fairly general in Lower Burma, Bengal Proper, the Central India, the Central Provinces, and the North Madras Coast, while a few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the East of the United Provinces, and South-East Madras.

The principal amounts are :—Mandalay had one inch ; Bhamo, two ; Myitkyina, one and a half ; Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, four ; Purnea, two ; Meerut, one ; Roorkee and Muktesar, one and a half ; Dehra Dun, four ; Mussooree, five ; Chakrata, three ; Sialkot and Murree, two; Sutna, three; Amraoti and Khandwa, one and a half ; Jagdalpur, one ; Goa, Mormugao and Karwar, three ; Mangalore, Ahmednagar and Aurangabad, five ; Bijapur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bangalore, Madras and Cuddapah, one and a half.

Forecast :—An extension of rainfall in North-West India.

Arabian Sea :—The Mail Steamer has experienced from fifty-six degrees East to sixty south-west a moderate gale ; thence to sixty-three a strong south-west wind ; thence to arrival fresh winds gradually decreasing to light airs with rain squalls at sixty-six. Winds were stronger than the average at first, and were only weaker close to Bombay.

Yesterday the Port Officer, Bombay, received the following telegram from the Meteorological Department, Simla.

Storm signal :—Area of squally weather off Bombay.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	33·92	29·40	29·56	27·95
Friday, 29th July...	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·00
Total......	33·94	29·41	29·58	27·95
Same date last year	55·01	51·76	60·84	42·56

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL
July 29.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·00	31·88	42·74	53·44

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	91·3	85·3	...	...
Muskat (28th July)	87·8	82·1	...	...
Multan	103·8	8·50	...	0·71
Rawalpindi	88·9	73·4	0·11	10·62
Lahore	99·4	80·2	...	6·73
Sirsa	..	..	...	...
Ambala	91·5	76·0	0·26	11·46
Delhi	92·2	79·2	0·03	7·58
Agra	93·5	79·5	...	7·32
Mainpuri	90·3	77·0	0·14	4·84
Jhansi	93·5	79·0	...	9·18
Cawnpore	91·7	75·0	0·48	9·01
Allahabad	88·6	77·5	0·02	8·06
Jacobabad	104·6	83·3	...	2·00
Karachi	87·0	79·0	...	10·43
Ajmer	92·9	81·7	...	9·18
Jaipur	97·2	79·1	0·01	2·29
Kotah	98·0	81·0	0·15	11·82
Bhuj	94·1	77·0	...	12·63
Dwarka	87·8	80·2	...	8·46
Veraval	84·6	80·3	...	9·90
Rajkot	94·1	77·0	0·03	16·55
Bhavnagar Para	91·6	78·0	...	15·93
Surat	88·6	78·1	0·04	22·63
Ahmedabad	93·6	78·7	...	14·33
Deesa	92·3	78·9	...	13·42
Neemuch	92·0	71·8	0·83	13·50
Indore	87·1	72·1	...	16·50
Jubbulpore	85·3	75·3	...	16·48
Saugor	85·1	75·0	...	10·45
Hoshangabad	88·6	77·4	0·07	19·29
Khandwa	90·2	75·6	1·27	14·17
Akola	89·7	75·1	...	13·14
Amraoti	90·8	73·3	1·30	15·90
Nagpur	90·1	74·8	0·35	28·83
Chanda	89·5	74·0	0·70	18·57
Raipur	84·7	73·6	0·47	22·27
Bombay	85·7	78·4	...	27·95
Ratnagiri	84·3	75·4	0·12	41·66
Mormugao	80·5	73·7	2·80	54·37
Karwar	79·3	73·0	3·33	70·76
Malegaon	91·4	73·1	0·70	13·19
Ahmednagar	89·4	69·0	5·40	15·88
Poona	86·5	72·3	0·15	10·11
Sholapur	85·3	71·9	0·05	8·43
Bijapur	87·2	71·7	1·40	5·55
Belgaum	79·3	68·1	0·40	15·85
Aurangabad	87·2	70·2	4·69	12·64
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·4	72·7	0·68	14·88
Hyderabad	88·3	72·2	1·34	9·59
Mangalore	77·3	69·3	4·53	62·45
Calicut	76·8	72·6	0·89	47·04
Cochin	79·7	73·3	0·88	51·25
Colombo	82·5	74·0	...	11·90
Masulipatam	87·3	77·7	0.90	14·48
Bellary	89·0	73·8	...	4·71
Cuddapah	97·2	72·6	1·37	10·06
Madras	86·5	74·5	1·57	9·26
Bangalore	78·3	64·8	1·51	12·40
Coimbatore	78·4	69·3	0·04	3·08
Trichinopoly	86·1	75·8	...	5·39
Negapatam	83·5	75·0	...	8·50

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 29th July was 29·611 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 29th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0·11" of rain and Ambala 0·26". Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north and the extreme eastern districts, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the extreme north and normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces—Cawnpore reports 0·48" of rain and Mainpuri 0·14." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average, and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·15" of rain. Skies are clear in Upper Sind and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal. Maximum temperature is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·83 of rain. Skies are generally moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is in defect in Cutch and north Gujarat. Day temperature is in excess except on the coast ; night temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the southern and extreme western districts ; Khandwa has had 1·27," Amraoti 1·30," Nagpur 0·35", Raipur 0·47" and Chanda 0·70." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and minimum temperature are normal ; maximum temperature is in slight excess at some stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen. Ratnagiri has had 0·12," Mormugao 2·80" and Karwar 3·33." Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Malegaon has had 0·70," Ahmednagar 5·40", Poona 0·15," Bijapur 1·40," Belgaum 0·40," Aurangabad 4·69," and Nizamabad 0·68." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature continues in excess in the northern half of the division; minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly widespread in the Peninsula except south-east Madras and in the south Central Provinces. Local rain has fallen in the United Provinces, West Central India, the adjacent parts of east Rajputana, and in the submontane districts of the Punjab. Heavy rain has been reported from stations between Mormugao and Karwar on the west coast, and at some stations in the north Bombay Deccan. There has thus been a material increase in the activity of the monsoon current. An area of slightly low pressure is shown off north Konkan coast, which appears to be connected with the strengthening and northward extension of the current that is now taking place. Nearly general rain is likely in the western half of the Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local rain elsewhere in the Peninsula with the exception of the south-eastern districts and in the United Provinces, the submontane districts of the Punjab and south Gujarat.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. Egypt, which left Aden on the afternoon of the 24th experienced from longitude 52° E. to longitude 69° E. winds from the normal direction, the fore being fresh to strong wind from longitude 52° E. to longitude 56° E., moderate gale up to longitude 60° E., strong wind up to longitude 63° E., fresh or moderate wind up to longitude 69° E. From longitude 69° E. to longitude 72° E., she had moderate west-north-westerly winds and very near Bombay southerly light airs. She encountered high seas during the first half of the voyage and moderate seas with occasional light rains during the second half. There was rain squall as longitude 66° E. There has been thus a further increase in the strength of the wind in the western half of the Arabian Sea.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WORLD WEATHER, SEPTEMBER 1910.

Mr. Clement's Forecast.

ON the dates mentioned below one or more of the great atmospheric disturbances will pass over the Cities and districts of the World hereinafter specified, causing unsettled, changeable or showery weather, but on the other days of September not given the climatic conditions will be better.

British Islands.—London and Channel :—3, 4, 7, 8, 17 to 22 and 30. Bristol and West England, Cardiff and South Wales and Cork and South Ireland :—4 to 8, round 17, 22 and 30. Birmingham, Midlands and Wales :—2 to 8, round 17, 22 and 30. Dublin and Mid-Ireland :—2 to 7 and round 16, 22 and 30. Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, Leeds and Yorkshire and Lancashire :—round 2, 8, 16, 21 and 29. Belfast and Newcastle and Districts :—2, 3, 8, 9, 16, 17, 21, 22, 29 and 30. Glasgow, Edinburgh and South Scotland :—1 to 3, 7 to 10, and round 15 and 23. Aberdeen and North Scotland :—round 1, 8 to 11, 15, 16, 23, 24 and 29. On account of the proximity of the great Atmospheric tides to the Meridian there will be Electric disturbances all over the country from North to South during the first week of the month and from the 20th to the 27th with Aurora and Magnetic disturbances on the 11th or 12th. There will be strong winds at the beginning of the month and on the 10th, 13th, 18th and 22nd. It will be warmer round the 4th from the 8th to the 14th on the 19th and 20th, 24th and 27th.

Europe.—Christiana, Stockholm and St. Petersburg :—At the beginning of the month, from 8th to 15th and from 23rd to the end of the month. Berlin and North Germany :—1 to 4, 7 to 9, 17, 18, 21, 22, and at the end of the month. Paris and North France :—3 to 7, and 18 to 21. Rome :—3 to 7, and 19 to 21. Mediterranean Area :—3, 5, 7, 18 to 21 and at end of month.

Africa.—North Africa.—1 to 7, 17, 18, 21, 22, 29 and 30. South Africa.—1 to 3, 7 to 9, 16, 17 22, 23, 29 and 30. Transvaal 11 to 14 and 24 to 28.

Asia.—India, Allahabad.—1, 11 to 15, and 24 to 28. Japan, Tokio.—1 to 10, 17, 18, 21 to 23, 29 and 30.

Australia.—Brisbane:—1, 2, 10 to 16, and from 24 to 28. Sydney:—2, 3, 8, 9, 17, 22 and 30. Adelaide :—2, 4, 9, 17, 22 and 30. Melbourne :—3, 4, 7, 8, 17 to 22. Auckland :—3, 4, 7, 8 and 17 to 22. Dunedin :—3 to 7, 19 and 20.

America. Canada, South Ontario.—5, 6, and 20. Boston, New England.—5 to 7, 19 and 20. New York City.—3 to 7, 19 and 20. Washington.—3 to 7, 18 to 21 and 30. San Francisco.—2 to 9, 17, 18, 21 and 30. New Orleans.—1, 2, 9 to 17, and 22 to 29. Rio, Brazil.—1, 11 to 14, and 25 to 27. Valparaiso.—1 to 3, 8 to 10, 15, 16, 23, 29 and 30. Buenos Ayres and Monte Video.—2, 4, 8, 9, 16, 17, 22 and 30.

In North India, China and Mexico there will be double atmospheric tides each day from 11 to 15, and from 24th to 28th, so that their will be extraordinary bad weather. In the Southern United States, North Africa, China and Southern Japan there will be violent weather on 10, 16, 17, 22, 23, 28 and 29 due to double atmospheric tides on those dates and for the same reason there will be bad weather on 8, 18, 21, and 30 in Northern Japan and the Mid-United States and on 15, 19 and 20 in Northern United States, South Ontario and in the Mediterranean Area. In the Channel and North France there will be three tides on the 6, and two each on 18, 19 and 21 with corresponding changeable, showery and windy weather and in England as far north as Yorkshire and Lancashire including Wales there will be particularly bad weather on 8, 17, 22 and 30. In the North of England and Scot land there will be particularly bad weather on, 9, 16 23 and 29 further in North Europe it will be particularly bad from 11 to 15 and 24 to 28.

HUGH CLEMENTS.
Wimbledon Park, S. W.

THE NEW COINAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With every change of reigns the stamping of the coins also changes. In about a year's time we shall be able to see King George the Fifth's image impressed on all coins current in British Dominions. This much is certain. But if a slight departure be made in the denominations of the current coins, and two new coins be introduced into the present coinage, many beneficial results can be expected to acrue from their introduction. The currency of the new coins should not be confined either to India or to England only, but should be made common to all the countries where the Union Jack flies. One of the two new coins should be of silver and should be called a mary. Its value should be equal to ten annas in India, to ten pennies in England and to ten cents or centimes in other places. The other coins should be of gold and should be called a George. Its value, which will be a little less than half a sovereign to be equal to ten maries. After these new coins have been in circulation for a period of five years or a decade, a sufficient number of them struck and the people made quite familiar with them, other coins such as rupees and shillings should then eliminated from the currency and their coinage stopped altogether. Thus all the British Dominions in about twenty years, have a common coinage based on the Metric System. It will be easy afterwards to change annas, pennies, cents and other copper or bronze coins of equal value into one common nickel coin which may be dubbed the Prince of Wales or simply the prince. If this proposed new coinage meets with the approval of the King and the people, it will, I think, be the best means of perpetuating the memory of the reign of King George and Queen Mary.—Yours, &c.,

A. H. BAAKZA,
Botad (Kathiawar), July 28.

Lemco in Sickness

The pre-eminent purity of Lemco accounts for doctors prescribing it freely. Containing no fat, it never nauseates like home-made Beef Tea, and is often the only food a patient can retain. Lemco and Milk is also a wonderfully strengthening food which invalids, unable to take milk alone, digest easily.

Two Testimonials about Lemco:—
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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

by observation of the good it had done to others, I began taking it. My appetite improved almost from the first dose; then my general health improved, and now it is excellent. I feel a hundred per cent. stronger, and I attribute this result to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which I recommend with all confidence as the best blood medicine ever devised."

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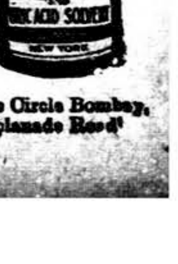
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MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Monsignor Moyes, in "The Royal Declaration," discusses a subject which is at present exercising the attention of Parliament. Whatever way one looks at the matter, he says, the Declaration appears as a monument, not only of bigotry and vulgarity, but of ludicrous stupidity as well, and it has become the duty of Catholics, not for their own honour alone, but still more for the honour of the Sovereign, and, most of all, for the honour of the nation, to see that it shall "pass into the limbo of obsolete abominations."

It is not (says Canon Moyes) a case of "thin-skinnedness." It is simply a matter of not liking to be gratuitously insulted, and that publicly and officially, by a Sovereign to whom we have given no offence, and for whom Catholics are as ready to shed their blood as any, no matter who else, in his Empire. It is an outrage contrary to our honour and to our rights, and one which is not less, but more, intolerable from the fact that every Catholic knows in his heart that the King himself, all the while, wishes to hurt the feelings of no one, and that it is only a barbarous survival by which the bigots of the seventeenth century are allowed to put their vile language into his mouth. Our grievance, naturally, is not against the Sovereign who makes the Declaration, but against the Legislature which would perpetuate his obligation to do so.

A timely article dealing with the "Strength of American Enterprise in Canada" notes the extent to which the American is increasingly pervading the Dominion. The opportunity, says the writer, Mr. Arthur Hawkes, that is good enough for the American is, or should be, good enough for the Britisher. Observed from any point of view, the situation is more than worthy the scrutiny of all who care about British influence in men, money, or manufacturers. There is a temperamental difference between the British and American investor in Canadian undertakings—the Britisher is far more careful about the details of management that are confided to his representatives. The American looks over the ground, decides to put his money into the game, finds the right man,—or the man he thinks is the right man—settles a line policy, and looks for results. He does not worry unless the results do not come and then he changes the name at the head of the pay roll.

Mr. Hawkes' conclusion is that the inflow of American people and capital is a portentous ingredient in the process of making a new Western people who will be distinguished from their Eastern Canadian as they are from their British brethren.

As to what they will be like, and what they will do, and where their minds will be attached—that, indeed, is a speculation. It may easily become a British investment.

Awaiters may read, with some interest, an article by Mr. Edward McCurdy, which sums up the investigations of Leonardo da Vinci into the science of flight. The great fourteenth century Florentine, Mr. McCurdy points out, was a forerunner, though the "debt of later investigators has been primarily as was that of Leonardo to Nature herself." Leonardo foretold what others afterwards accomplished, and it "happened not infrequently that he foretold what proved to be the right method of performance."

Other articles are "Recent Naval Policy and Progress," by Rear-Admiral Sir S. Eardley-Wilmot; "Political Sovereignty and a Reformed Second Chamber," by Professor E. C. Clark; and "Quare things," by Maude Godley. The Hon. Sydney Holland, writes on the State Registration of Nurses In his view the proper remedy for the present state of things is "no save an "Who's Who" of nurses, setting out opposite every nurse's name the training she has been through. Such a directory should have stated on every page that the fact of being in this directory in no way guaranteed a nurses fitness for employment, but was only a guarantee that the nurse's statements had been verified, and that she been through the training opposite her name.

HARPER'S.

Pride of place in "Harper's" is given to an article in which Mr. W. D Howells, writes of Mark Twain, his friend of forty-five years. He has many things to say, and one is glad to learn the number does not exhaust his memories of the veteran humourist. From this month's "memories" we select this "note" on Mark Twain's individual taste in dress—Londoners may recall the white suit, which figured so prominently during Mark Twain's last visit to England.

"At the time of our first meeting Mark Twain was wearing a sealskin coat, with the fur out, in the satisfaction of a caprice, or the love of strong effect which he was apt to indulge through life. With his crest of dense red hair, and the wide sweep of his flaming moustache, Clemens was not discordantly clothed in that sealskin coat, which afterward, in spite of his own warmth in it, sent the cold chills through me when I once accompanied it down Broadway, and shared the immense publicity it won him. He had always a relish for personal effect, which expressed itself in the white suits of complete serge which he wore in his last years, and in the Oxford gowns which he put on for every possible occasion, and said he would like to wear all the time. That was not vanity in him, but a keen feeling for costume which the severity of our modern tailoring forbids men, though it flatters women to every excess in it."

Marjorie Bowen, in "The Feud," and Perceval Gibbon, in "Page A. B.," provide two good short stories, Robert Howard Russell recounts the incidents and adventures of "A Portuguese Pilgrimage" and Charles Henry White in "Some Votaries of Bruges" illustrates his letterpress with delightful etchings. An article on "The New Surgery" gives an idea of the advance which has taken place in surgery.

CONTEMPORARY.

The "Contemporary" opens with an article on the political situation by Mr. Harold Spender, "Is is Peace?" Mr. Spender replies to the question that behind the party cries there exists a larger element of agreement than the extremists on either side will admit. While the veto resolutions at present hold the field, they imply prolonged delay, and if machinery could be devised by which the will of the Commons could prevail, without that prolonged delay, the Liberals would be only too willing to accept it. A reduction, for instance, of the number of the House of Lords combined with (1) power of nomination by the Crown, and of (2) conference in case of difference, might give practical supremacy to every Liberal Government with any working majority.

The reply to this necessarily vague speculation will, of course, be that the House of Lords would not look at any measure which would enable a Liberal Government in the House of Commons to pass bills at their will. Well, we shall see. Ultimately, no doubt, this Conference will be fought out not so much over the Lords' question in itself as over the political and social changes which lie behind it—Home Rule, Welsh Disestablishment, Scotch Land Reform, and Education Reform. . . . The question at issue is really whether England shall "wake up" or whether, by prolonged accumulations of defeated and arrested change, it shall become a "dying nation."

"Museus," in the literary supplement to the magazine, writing on "Shakespeare's Summer," reminds the reader that that began twelve days earlier than the summer of to-day.

Mid-May in Shakespeare's time was almost June, was summer in the grassy ways of Warwickshire. When he wrote of the Rose of May, when Hamlet describes Claudius.

With all his crimes broad blown, as flush as May,

we, certainly, would write June. The fact should be borne in mind in reading any of our poets who wrote before the change, and especially in reading Chaucer. . . . Shakespeare's summer includes the latter part of the May month, and it is his earlier summer that he describes with such full-hearted joy:

As full of spirit as the month of May,
And gorgeous as the sun.

Many interesting resemblances are noted between "Hamlet" and "The Bride of Lammermoor" in a parallel drawn between the two works by Sir James Crichton-Browne, and more interesting, still, perhaps, is the fashion in which Sir James seeks to account for the parallel. Scott, he points out, was permeated by Shakespeare, and, further, there is clear evidence that his mind was in a state of abnormal exaltation when he wrote the "Bride." It may well have been, therefore, that as "in sore travail he stitched the glorious tapestry of the 'Bride of Lammermoor' some old Shakespearean threads that came to hand got mixed up with it."

Other items in the number are "The Australian Federal Election," by Senator A. St. Ledger; "Greek Sculpture" by L. March Phillips; and an interesting study of that figure of the past the "Lady of the Castle," by Mrs. George Putnam.

EMPIRE REVIEW.

In his opening causerie on Foreign Affairs, Mr. Diory discusses the position in Egypt. There has now, he points out, been a complete "volte face" in the policy of the last few years which, ever, since Lord Cromer's return and the present Government assumed office, has been of the milk-and-water type.

"The position to-day is not the fault of Sir Eldon Gorst. He received his instructions from the Cabinet through the Foreign Office, and he has faithfully carried them out; that they have ended in disaster is too obvious to need demonstration, but the mistake is not that of the administrator, but of the Cabinet, and British residents in Egypt do not hesitate to place the blame on the right shoulders. Instead of order and respect we have disorder and disrespect, the prestige of this country has fallen nigh to zero, and much of Lord Cromer's good work has been thrown away—to please who? the left wing of the Radical party at Westminster.

Two things, the writer continues, are urgent, an increase in the army of occupation and less freedom for the native press.

Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke, M.P., the editor of the "Review," who raised the subject of emigration considered from the Imperial standpoint in last week's debate on Colonial matters in the House of Commons, and who as chairman of the Central Emigration Board, speaks with authority, enters a strong protest against what he describes as "Canada's Exclusiveness." The text of the article is the circular issued from the London office of the Canadian Assistant Superintendent of Emigration stating that, in the case of emigrants financially assisted by charitable or public funds consent to land in Canada will only be given by persons suited for willing to accept, and for whom positions at farm work have been guaranteed from Canada, no matter whether they have the handing money or are going to friends or relations." This circular, Sir Clement contends, is in conflict in many respects not only with the letter, but also with the spirit, of the Order in Council. Besides, to lump together the undesirable and the skilled workman is not far short of an insult to the working classes of this country, it is the last thing one would have expected from Canada. What is the reason? So far none has been given. No emigration society, philanthropic institution, or public body would knowingly run the risk of sending out an undesirable. A few mistakes of that kind would soon bring a hornet's nest about the ears of any association. The immigration authorities at Ottawa would not spare them, and their subscription lists would fall to zero. Sir Clement suggests an Imperial emigration and immigration conference between representatives of the Governments concerned—a sub-conference of the Imperial Conference.

In addition to the interesting "Sidelights on Colonial Life," there are contributions on "The Commonwealth Election," by F. A. W. Gisborne; "British Columbia," and "A Corner of the Golden West," the last the story a holiday trip in Western Australia. The number will interest all who care for the things of the Empire.

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Visit to New York.

New York, July 10.

The American metropolis, through the New York journals, have welcomed his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda with open arms, and although that most-enlightened and progressive ruler has excused himself from discussing every knotty problem submitted to him, he has impressed the journalists so favourably that they call him today "the Roosevelt of India." The Gaekwar, with a considerable retinue, is staying at the Plaza Hotel here, with the Maharanee and their daughter, the Princess Indira, and they have all been very busy sightseeing previous to embarking for England on Wednesday on the Mauretania. They have motored a great deal, and taken a trip up the beautiful Hudson the American Rhine, and the Gaekwar, though he complained somewhat of the oppressive New York heat, displayed wonderful energy in seeing many callers, and securing much data respecting American educational institutions.

The Perfect English of his Highness, his progressive ideas, and well fitting London clothes greatly impressed the newspaper men, but the chief space is devoted to this Royal Consort, the Maharanee, and his daughter, the beautiful Princess Indira. Never before, writes the correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in this centre of Western civilisation, never at least in the Plaza, which is the latest word in America in the way of modern hotels, and had we seen Indian ladies in native dress. "Their soft English voices, their native dress, their graceful carriage, their perfect sense of repose," all these things and more, are duly chronicled to-day by faithful scribes "assigned" for the purpose.

Despite the procession of callers and interviewers, and the heat-wave, his Highness retained perfect good-humour, and showed that he knew far more about America than the average Englishman—far more, indeed, than the average English Parliamentarian. They like his Highness all the better, because this is the season to visit New York, and because his son and heir-apparent, Prince Jaisingh, is a pressman at Harvard. They like him, above all, because, unlike some visitors from the East with less experience, he has not expected Americans to kowtow to him.

Prince Jaisingh, during his stay at Harvard, has become Americanised. He was strolling about the Plaza lobby on Friday night, smoking a cigarette. "Yes," he said, I'm the Gaekwar's son right enough. Have you seen the governor? He's upstairs. Guess there's nothing doing much in the interviewing line; he's tired to-day. Better come round to-morrow. Cigarette? Well, so long. Come round to-morrow.

The Harvard University magazine credits Prince Jaisingh with an income of £2,000,000 a year, which the Heir-Apparent has not taken the trouble to correct, being by this time quite impervious to printed statements about himself, whether in the favour or against. Theory about his fabulous wealth derived support at Harvard when three rival motor-car salesmen quarrelled in his presence, and his Highness effectively stopped the row by telling them not to get excited, as he would take all three cars; and he did.

The Maharanee and her daughter the Princess, have not been interviewed except through Miss West, their English secretary. Both, however, were present when Miss West chatted with the reporters who called on Saturday. Some of the questions put rather amused all three ladies. Someone asked whether the Princess was "out yet," and whether she went to dances. Miss West was obviously shocked.

"Don't you know," she asked, "that Indian dances are confined to Nautch girls? No Princess of the blood Royal would dream of even learning to dance."

"But," persisted the inquirer, "isn't she allowed to have any fun?" The little Princess cast down her eyes and was mute; but Miss West explained that it was not good form in India for a Princess to race about the country in motors and airships, and to do athletic feats in the glare of the limelight. "Bridge isn't very popular in Baroda, and an Indian Princess does not play cards for money." Miss West wanted every one to understand, however, that living in purdah, must not be confused with harem life, which is Mohamedan, and much less advanced.

"What do the Indian ladies think of American women?" ventured a girl in a sailor blouse, who was busy taking notes. The Princesses shuddered, and Miss West sighed. "I feared it would come," she murmured, plaintively, "but I had almost begun to hope it wouldn't. Do you really think it fair; now to ask a person of her Highness's rank to commit herself on a question like that when she is only just passing through the country? To her the American woman doesn't seem so different from the French woman, except that she is a trifle less chic, and not so different from the English woman except that her voice is shriller and her manners more abrupt. Orientals admire poise more than they do obvious nervous energy. Her Highness likes the independence and initiative of the American woman, although she doesn't think it wise just at present to give the woman of Baroda all the privileges and liberties at the disposal of the New Yorker. Her Highness the Princess has matriculated at the University of Bombay, and that shows that she is the intellectual equal of any American or English girl. Her age? I wonder how many 17-year-old girls over here have mastered Sanskrit?"

The young woman in the sailor blouse opened her eyes wide in admiration, and the little Princess almost blushed.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

MUSLIN FROCKS.

There are some pretty effects to be obtained with muslin this year, writes a London correspondent, and at the fashionable places there will be very many worn. They are patterned with quaint little Louis Philippe designs, as, for instance, a very faint stripe of violet alternating with white, making the effect of a delicate mauve at a little distance. The couturiere has decided that there is too much "dressing" in muslin to make it adaptable to the ubiquitous gathers at the waist, but any other of the prevailing modes, preferably those which leave the material flowing freely from waist to hem, will make up a charming afternoon toilette. Once again the combination of fur with the airiest of soarves is an important part of the modern scheme. The object is, of course, to make the contrast as striking as possible, the result being fantastically charming and "eighteenth century." Black lawn with bands of tailless ermine, coloured mousseline-de-soie with the same fur, rich Russian sable with mauve and bishop's purple, and chinchilla with oxidised embroideries—all of these are ideas which appeal immensely to the Frenchwoman and from the basis of several of her schemes.

SIMPLE BLOUSES.

For some unexplained reason, woman in Paris are not going out much in the streets without mantles of one or another design this summer. In former years the blouse has been constantly worn in very hot weather uncovered by even the merest pretence of wrap, but this year every costume is completed by a coat or mantle. The blouse, when one is worn as is the case very frequently, with the tailor-made, is of the simplest description, being carried out in fine lawn tucked down the front and finished with a hem-stitched frill and stiff collar. The very heavily embroidered and lace-covered blouse is quite demode in Paris, and only the plain chemisette is to be seen.

THE TRAVELLING HAT.

The travelling hat has assumed a new form. In its latest guise it is a kind of bonnet, made in very fine thin straw plait which folds and drapes as softly and easily as cashmere. Fitting well on to the head, it entirely covers the back and falls as low as the nape of the neck behind, while it allows of a light trimming round the edge; which takes the form of a drapery of soft silk, either foulard or an Indian printed silk kerchief. Thus coiffe, one can sleep comfortably and peacefully, or snatch forty winks between the raucous announcements of the different stations, as though one were bareheaded. This is a distinct advantage which the headgear in question possesses over the Panama. The hood can be put resifully against the pillow without in any way disturbing of deforming the bonnet.

A NOVEL HAT.

There is besides another millinery novelty which has made a sensation. This consists of two straight bands one of plain Leghorn and the black velvet. These two one above the other were placed round the head of the wearer like a crown, and the space between, instead of being surmounted by a "hat roof," was lightly covered with a flat velvet bow. The two bands which formed the hat were not sewn together and the effect was exceedingly original, as well as very light, and a little neglige. This is a note which the Parisian modiste manages to attain very easily and cleverly.

LADY GLADSTONE AND THE CURTSEY.

A South African correspondent, writing from Capetown, sends the following little piece of political gossip:—

"If you want to find a real stickler for ceremonial display apply to an advanced Radical. We, in South Africa, are experiencing a little of this tendency in the person of our new Governor-General. We are very democratic in our ideas out here, and our affection or dislike for past Governors has nearly always been based on the qualities they possessed and not on the show they made. The representatives of the Crown have been very accessible, and we have always treated them en bon camarade. This, however, seems likely to be altered by our new Governor-General. An unofficial edict has gone forth that on official occasions ladies must curtsey to the Governor General's lady. The innovation has met with a very cool reception, and not a few ladies, including the wives of Ministers, have appeared before Lady Gladstone showing, by their upright carriage, a strong disinclination to yield obedience to the order. The Dutchman is laughing heartily; indeed, the whole of South Africa, official and unofficial, is mildly excited, and somewhat inclined to be angry over the matter."

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 30th July.

570. Parade.—Wednesday 3rd Prox.—"G" Coy. Parade on the Maidan at 7 a.m.

571. Lecture.—Tuesday 2nd Prox.—Lecture at the R. G. A. Lecture Room, Colaba, at 12 noon by Captain H. C. Richmond, Gloucester Regiment.

Subject.—Battle of Quebec.

All members are invited to attend.

572. Signalling.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday at the Cathedral High School commencing Thursday 4th August 1910.

573. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat K par will be available for Class Firing on Sunday the 31st instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 30th July.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday, afternoon the 30th instant from 4 p.m.

SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above Class will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday evening next, the 2nd proximo from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

THE marriage arranged between Herbert Whitley Skay Williams M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., of Holywell, North Wales and Bessie Inglis of Sandlands Cottage Seaview Isle of Wight, only daughter of the late General R H. Inglis, Indian Army, will take place at Bournemouth in October.

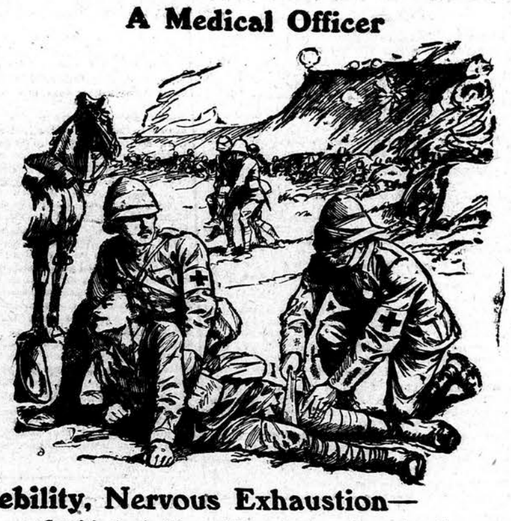
THE United States submarine "Salmon," which left Quincy, Massachusetts, on July 5, arrived at Bermuda on July 10. The trip was undertaken to demonstrate the practicability of Ocean trips by submarines. The voyage was most successful. The submarine carried a crew of twenty officers and men, and the speed arranged from six to ten knots.

Easy and Simple Home Baking is assured by using "PAISLEY FLOUR" (Trade Mark) —the *sure* raising powder.

The "Paisley Flour" way is—to eight parts of ordinary flour add dry one part of "Paisley Flour" before making the dough and then proceed as usual.

The improved results in added fineness, lightness and digestibility are very pronounced.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders*. Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force*. This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power*, and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

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A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

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To the Royal Family	The Imperial Family of China
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.M. the King of Spain	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

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Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

"Tyres of this price and quality are bound to make a good name for themselves."

writes one of our clients.

"I had a pair of 760 × 90 Continental's on the driving wheels of my car for over a year. I sold the car a short time ago and the tyres were practically unmarked, this after over a year's work on a metalled road. The last 875 × 105 tyre you sent me some months ago appears as though it will back up the good quality of my first set."

Reasonable Price, First Class Quality, BUILT UP THE FAME OF

Continental Tyres.

FROM ALL DEALERS.

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For Tyre Repairs: CONTINENTAL, TYRE REPAIR WORKS, BYCULLA STATION.

The clean, wholesome smell of

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

is, in itself, a recommendation and the freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

[6d. per Tablet.

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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

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HIGH COURT.

TALUKDARI APPEALS.

Dismissed with Costs.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor have disposed of two talukdari appeals in two different matters.

The first appeal was by the Talukdari Settlement Officer of Ahmedabad against a decision of Mr. G. V. Saraiya, First Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad, in the application for attachment made by one Chhuganlal Dwarkadass, of Nadiad.

Mr. B. W. Desai appeared for the appellant, the talukdari officer; Mr. Tricumlal R. Desai, appeared for the respondent-applicant, Chhaganlal.

It appeared that a decree had been passed in August 1899 by the First-Class Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad in favour of Chhaganlal against one Sakhatsing Thakor of Kherda, who was now deceased. Chhaganlal in execution of his decree attached the income of the estate of the deceased which was in the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer under section 14 of the Land Revenue Code. The income consisted of the 'toda giras hak', villages, and 'vanta' lands in the Government villages. The First-Class Sub-Judge attached these. The talukdari officer opposed on the grounds that the 'toda giras hak', the talukdari villages' income and the 'vanta' lands, being the Talukdar's estate, could not be attached under different sections of the Act.

Mr. Sariaya held that as the 'vanta' lands were not held on talukdari tenure, they could be attached.

Against this decision, the officer appealed and after hearing the arguments, their Lordships held that it was not proved that the 'vanta' lands in the Government villages were held on talukdari tenure. Their Lordships, accordingly, dismissed the appeal with costs.

The second was by Thakor Mansingji Ramsingji against the decision of the same Judge in the suit filed by Chhaganlal Dawarkadass against Thakore Takhatsingji, now deceased.

It appeared that in course of the execution of Chhaganlal's decree against the estate of the deceased Takhatsingji, the respondent Himmatsingji was brought on record as his heir and legal representative in 1899. Six years later, the appellant applied to the Court to be brought on the record as Takhatsingji's heir and legal representative on the ground that Himmatsing was not the son of the deceased, but was a substituted son for the real son who was dead, and that Takhatsing had in June 1899 made a will in his favour.

A good deal of oral and documentary evidence was recorded in the Court below and after carefully analysing the same Mr. Sariaya held that the burden of proving Himmatsing to be a spurious son, which lay on the appellant, was not sufficiently discharged, having regard to the fact that he gave no evidence to show, as to what became of the real son, and that no evidence was given as to his death.

After hearing the arguments at great length their Lordships confirmed the decree of the Lower Court with costs.

A PATHAN DUPED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of the appeal of Sharifulla Habibulla, who was convicted of criminal breach of trust by Mr. J. H. Bhabha, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 800 with the alternative of six months' more.

It appeared that about April last there landed in Bombay one Antonio Moro, then taken for a Spaniard. He hailed from America where he had served as a miner. It was later discovered he was a Pathan, by name Dadgul Ahmedgul. The police took special notice of him as he landed in Bombay with a revolver. He was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and fined Rs. 20. This man on landing was taken in hand by the accused. Sadulakhan Ahmedgul, a patel of the Pathans, as appointed by the Police Commissioner and other patels had sometime ago appointed the accused as a subsidiary patel to help them in looking after the interest of the Pathans. They then found that his ways were not satisfactory and had removed him from that office. Accused, however, seemed to have traded on his having been a patel and as such took complainant in hand. He arranged for complainant's defence in police court and paid his fine when he was convicted of being in possession of a revolver. After that the complainant cashed at the Chartered Bank a cheque for Rs. 1,334 which sum represented the whole of his savings from America and this sum he entrusted to the accused.

His Worship was wholly satisfied with the complainant's evidence and he convicted the accused and sentenced him as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE NEWS.

HOUSE BREAKING AND THEFT.

On Friday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Walker charged Gopal Rama and Shanker Gopal, Hindus, with house-breaking with intent to commit theft, and with theft of articles of furniture collectively valued at Rs. 160. It appeared from evidence that on Sunday afternoon, the accused broke into the godown of the complainant, Mr. B. B. Batliwalla, a furniture merchant, in Forbes Street. They stole several articles, and, while trying to dispose of some of them, were noticed by an Abkari Inspector, who informed the police, and the accused were arrested. The accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment. The second accused, who was a lad, was ordered to receive twelve stripes.

Aba Nurmahomed, the dealer in second-hand goods, to whom the accused had sold the articles, was charged with receiving stolen property. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji pleader, defended the accused. The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Vicaji asked His Worship to give his client the option of a fine, as, he said, this was his first offence. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, or, in default, to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BOMBAY COTTON OUTLOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My letter of the 25th instant, was not penned in a contentious spirit; though the figures therein given were put forward in the full expectation of their utility being questioned. I also had hopes, however, that someone amongst your numerous readers would be able to throw some further light on this question of "Mill consumption." In your issue of to-day, your correspondent, P. M., takes up the cudgels in favour of your estimate of 1,080,000 bales with commendable fervour, but without adducing any fresh facts or arguments in support thereof. As, however, he lays so much stress on the extra 5 per cent. allowed in your estimate for wastage resulting from rain-damage, and which he insists I have neglected, will you kindly allow me further space in your valued paper to explain how I arrived at my estimate, and to show that an ample allowance was therein made on this account.

To begin with, I reduced the figures showing consumption during the first seven and last five months to their respective percentages of the total in each season, and struck an average, thus:—

	1905-6 per ct.	1906-7 per ct.	1907-8 per ct.	1908-9 per ct.	Average per ct.
Octr. to April ...	57·8	57·7	58·1	59·9	58·4
May to Septr ...	42·2	42·3	41·9	40·1	41·6
	100	100	100	100	100

As a rough basis of calculation, I have taken the 550,595 bales shown as consumed in the first seven months of this season as representing 58 per cent. of the total quantity of cotton likely to be consumed in the twelve month ending 30th September next, which with an average season, would, on this basis amount to 946,300 bales of 500 lbs. each, equal to, say, 973,000 bales of 392lbs. Add to this the extra wastage of 5 per cent (48,500 bales), and you have a total consumption during this season of 1,018,500 bales. In my letter I gave an estimate of 1,000,000 bales (minimum) to 1,020,000 bales (maximum), i. e., under ordinary conditions. The Bombay Mills are, however, said to hold but small supplies of the raw staple, and it remains to be seen if even this modest estimate will be realised should the manipulations of the much talked of Bull clique in New York prove effective, and prices go up with a bound.—Yours, etc.

C. A. A.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

GLOSTERS' vs. B. V. A.

There was a good crowd of spectators on the Cooperage last evening, to witness the League match between the above teams. The Glosters' entered the field with the full intention of bringing up their goal average, and as they scored seven goals in each half, and their opponents were unable to score at all, they succeeded admirably.

The game was all in favour of the Glosters' from beginning to end the B. V. A's. goal being bombarded all through. Under the circumstances there is no necessity to go into the details of the game. It will suffice to say, that Hill scored eight goals, Lieut. Holme four, and Sherwood and Harvis one goal a piece. Result:—

Glosters'............ 14
B. V. A............. 0

Teams.—

Glosters'.—Goal: Smith; backs: Ruck and Seaife; half-backs: Barton, Sherwood and Curtis; forwards: Maton, Lieut. Holme, Hill, Leaby and Harris.

B. V. A.—Goal: Rose; backs: Vardon and Taylor; half-backs: Bellamy, Dickson and Oliver; forwards: White, Foley, Woolley, Rogers and Vears.

POONA RACES.

1st Extra Meeting.

Saturday, July 30.
HORSES LEFT IN.

After declaration of forfeit at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 28th July:—

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. Coel Not Yet, Winsome, Metal Girl, Boomey, Milner II,, Solution and Yvette.

THE ARABIAN PLATE—1 mile. Swalior, Mahan, Valens, Silvermine, Company, Devon, Shawcutt, Sandid, Lord Mayor, Vibrona, Young Salanic, Lapwing, Racer, Farhan and Dumra.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE—6 furlongs. Farick, Tachreet, Saeed, Little Sanaya, Sharar, Creditor, Rajput, Squire, Bay Middleton and Plassy.

ARAB PONY SELLING PLATE—about 5 furlongs. Gwalior, Solitaire, Talib, Squire, Sir Jamal, Vedas, Grey Falcon, Priceless and Serur.

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE—Distance 1-2 mile. Minx, Patrician, Little King, Ek Dana, Nettle, Great Power, Sunsun, M.V.O.

DRAW FOR THE NEWCOMERS' PLATE.—About 5 furlongs. Phaleron, Stirrup Cup, Siberia, Tip Top, Toronto, Abdul Malik, Reaper, Golden Measure, Patron, Mezahim, Duwah, Ivan, Prince Charlie, Occident, Uddai, Guinea Mohur, Lama, Regiment, Dignum, Hamim, Jins, St Anthony, Kelitdar, Director, Fado, Takte Suleman, Matarlouz, Conqueror.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsi Gymkhana.

The following will play for the Bombay Gymkhana to-day against the Parsee Gymkhana on the home ground:—Sprott, Brooke, Cheetham, C. Stileman, Christie, Purcell, Pearson, Ward, F. Stileman, Nicholson and Phillips.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Entries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 29.

Entries for the Durand Football tournament are coming in slowly this year. Up to now only seven teams have entered, but about twenty-five entries are expected. The following are the teams so far:—The Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, the King's Royal Rifles, the North Staffords, the Royal Scotts, the Lancashires, the Fusilliers, the Durham Light Infantry and the Cameronians.

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 28.

Wednesday's postponed game between the Gordon Highlanders and the East Yorks in the semi-final of the Shield Tournament was played to-day before a big crowd and resulted in a pointless draw. It was a fast and exciting struggle, the Gordons having the better of exchanges throughout. Kirkwood of the Gordons' right back broke his arm by a fall in a melee during the second half. Re-play comes to-morrow on the Calcutta ground.

CALCUTTA, July 29.

Another pointless draw resulted in the meeting between the Gordon Highlanders and the East York on the Calcutta ground in to-day's semi-final Shield Tournament. A heavy shower fell and the ground was a veritable quagmire. Johnson of the Yorks put out elbow and Pressy in goal played superbly throughout for the Yorks who were sore pressed by the Gordons. Replay to-morrow on the same ground.

THE KING AND QUEEN AT ALDERSHOT.

The King and Queen arrived at Aldershot on Monday, July 11, and have been staying at the Royal Pavilion. By his Majesty's desire no ceremony has been observed, and the scheme of field training which had been previously planned was not interrupted. On Monday afternoon his Majesty made a complete but informal inspection of the Third Infantry Brigade, and the Queen paid a visit to the balloon factory. On Tuesday the King attended the inspection of the Second Infantry Brigade, which was intended to test how the progressive training of the earlier part of the year has filled the smaller units into greater, to form the great final war units. The King chose to witness this phase of the training, as it gives a better opportunity of judging of the merits of the smaller units than any other. There was no pre-arranged field day for his delectation, no specially-organized military spectacle devoid of serious meaning. Their Majesties visited a number of garrison institution in the afternoon, the King's desire being to follow the routine of the camp with as little ceremony as possible. On the Wednesday morning the King, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught and Lieutenant-General Sir Horace Smith-Dorren, rode out to make a tour of inspection of the garrison. The Queen, with whom was the Duchess of Connaught, followed close upon the King and his staff in a touring motor-car. No alteration had been made in the ordinary routine of the garrison duties, and the King found the troops engaged in their ordinary work according to the usual orders. I could not help thinking (writes a Special Correspondent) as I saw the Royal Staff, preceded by two General Officers, and indicated by the Royal standard, crossing the parade ground of the West Cavalry Barracks, what encouragement and impetus this resolve of the King quietly to identify himself with his working Army must give to those who are toiling silently the weary path of efficiency. It is a far greater encouragement thus to find the King among them than all the pageantry of Royal Reviews could ever be. As the cavalcade turned on to the barrack square the King stopped a soldier on orderly duty and had a kind word with him. Passing on he found the Royal Fusiliers, the City of London Regiment in khaki drawn up, in quarter column on their parade ground in the Stanhope Lines. The King rode round the regiment, and after a word with the commanding officer moved off towards "B" square As the Royal party withdrew the men gave three hearty cheers. In its way the passage of the King and Queen through "B" square was as interesting as any other part of the morning's inspection, since the Royal visitors found it just as the married quarters of a regiment may be found any and every day. The recently washed linen was drying on the lines, and the soldiers' wives were at work at their various household duties.

The King afterwards rode over to the Ash ranges and witnessed the field-firing, and the rest of the morning was taken up with visits to the Cambridge Hospital, the Army Service Lines, and the Model School. In the afternoon his Majesty made a private inspection of the Staff College and the Royal Military College.

THE BUDGET.

Condemnation of the Whisky Tax.

The general debate on the Budget, which was adjourned on July 6, was resumed on the 8th, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer spoke at length in reply to the criticisms which had been directed against his finance. He began by answering questions which had been put by Mr. Austen Chamberlain, who, he knew, was anxious to get away, it being his father's birthday, and amid general cheering he made a graceful reference to the event. Dealing next with the important subject of the valuation of property for death duties, he defended the improved methods which had been adopted, affirming that in the past much property had been grossly undervalued. Giving examples, he mentioned the case of an estate which was at first returned as of the value of £1,135, but which was afterwards valued by agreement at £8,500. The specific case brought forward on Wednesday by Mr. Pretyman, in which an agent of the Inland Revenue made a bogus offer of £800 for a house and then served a demand for duty on that sum, he admitted was rather ugly. It would certainly be very undignified to trick people into valuing property at a high figure, and anything of the kind would be discouraged. He had made searching inquiries into the case, and the facts were not quite as bad as they had appeared to be. He assured the Committee that the Inland Revenue valuers were not expected to screw valuations up. As to the general criticism of his Budget it had been very temperate, except in the Unionist Press, which was very angry because he had got a surplus. In the House criticism had been confined to a few points. The first charge was that the Government were financing the year out of the surplus last year, and to this his answer was that they were not responsible, and that had there been no interference with the Budget for 1909, there would this year be a surplus, not of £840,000, but of £2,200,000. As to the reduction of debt, the provision which he had made was greater by £2,000,000 than the highest reduction effected by the last Unionist Government. He was providing for net reduction of £9,000,000, in the capital liabilities of the country this year. He made out that the late Administration, while reducing the old debt with one hand, was with the other creating new debt. Giving a rein to his fancy, he said the late Government were always building and borrowing. From Wei-hai-Wei to Buluwayo they had erected barracks in nearly every zone, and these barracks were now derelict. Then there were the huts on Salisbury Plain. Why these were ever built, remarked the right hon. gentleman, amid the loud laughter of his supporters, was as great a mystery as Stonehenge. At Tidworth barracks were constructed for the six Army Corps which never came into existence. At Fermoo the newly built barracks had been converted into a swimming bath. The late Government squandered millions, and yet the Opposition now grudged the salaries paid to a few officials appointed to administer old-age pensions. Jutifying the expenditure of £500,000 a year for valuation, he blamed the Opposition for representing this as a permanent charge. It would be temporary, because the valuation would be completed in a few years.

Causing a display of acrimonious party feeling, Mr. Lloyd George next taxed his powers of recrimination to the utmost in inveighing against the Tariff Reform placard respecting the cocoa duty. He waved the placard before the eyes of members and read out its contents:—"Exposed. The Radical Government in their last two Budgets have taxed foreign cocoa to the extent of from 3s to 5s. in the pound for the benefit of the Radical proprietors of the cocoa Trust Press." That, declared the right hon. gentleman, amid the frenzied cheering of his supporters, meant that he had proposed this tax for the first time. Mr. Pretyman rose to make some explanation, but the Chancellor did not give way, and proceeded to stigmatise the suggestion in the placard as a falsehood, for the tax had been in force for a great number of years. Were he to withdraw this Protective duty he would lose £60,000 a year and benefit the cocoa manufacturers, who did not profit by the duty as they did not get a drawback. Next he answered the criticism that he was not fulfilling the pledge of the Government to hand one-half of the land taxes to the local authorities, explaining that the arrangement which was now proposed was only temporary and that as soon as the Exchequer should benefit by these taxes the local authorities would get their proper share. Turning to the Labour benches he told the members who objected to any contribution from the local rates towards the cost of removing pauper disqualification for old-age pensions that if they insisted upon the Exchequer's discharging the whole of the burden it would be impossible to make a beginning with invalidity and unemployment assurance next year. In a reference to Tariff Reform and Socialism he asked the Opposition whether they were quite sure that if they taught the people to be discontented and to look to the State for redress all difficulties would be solved by a change in our fiscal system. Even should Tariff Reform fulfil the sanguine expectations of the prophets there would still be distress, poverty, unemployment and the lesson that the workers should depend on the State might have the same results here as in Germany, where there were 4,000,000 Socialists, and as in the United States, where there was a deep-rooted hostility to all wealth. They could not by violent and revolutionary interferences with trade and industry remove all the evils of life. "Our view is," the right hon. gentleman said in conclusion, to an accompaniment of cheering—"Our view is that by calling upon the more fortunate members of the community to make reasonable sacrifices you can alleviate a good deal of wretchedness and misery and that by a course of wise legislation, courageously, consistently, and steadily pursued, you can eventually raise the industrial population of this country to a position of assured abundance and leisure."

Mr. Bonar Law wound up the debate with a speech remarkable for force and ingenuity. He left none of the Chancellor's attacks unrepelled, and roused the enthusiasm of his party by his counter denunciations. On the subject of the cocoa Press placard he admitted that it was desirable that such posters should not be circulated; but it certainly was not, as the Chancellor would have the Committee believe, the most disreputable poster that ever was seen. After all, it was not actually false, whereas the Chinese slavery posters were not suggestions of lies, but deliberate lies. If the Chancellor, who had represented that the cocoa manufacturers lost money through the duty, would make inquiries he would find that nine-tenths of their trade was a home trade, and that they enjoyed a Protection varying from 15 to 20 per cent., which enabled them to keep the whole business in their own hands. Mr. Bonar Law described the Chancellor's references, to the Navy in his Budget speech as amazing. The right hon. gentleman affirmed that the Navy scare for which the Prime Minister was largely responsible had been killed by the rubber boom. He could only suppose that when the right hon. gentleman said this he did it by way of revenge for his defeat in the Cabinet when the Navy question was being fought out. Pouring ridicule on the Chancellor's abounding optimism, he said that the right hon. gentleman's view of the Government was this:—"We are the people and wisdom will die with us." He was filled with wonder by the extraordinary statement that the other Great Powers of the world were lumbering along he supposed to the brink of bankruptcy. He showed that the taxation on the people here was greater than that paid by the German people by 30s. per head, and he asked why, if prosperity was increasing largely, so many emigrants were leaving this country as if it were plague-stricken. The Germans, who had not our fiscal system, nor our Heaven-born Chancellor of the Exchequer, remained at home. Examining the claim that the Budget was a triumph for Free Trade finance, he pointed out that it put unjustifiable burdens on individuals and particular trades. He disputed the contention that the whisky tax had diminished drunkenness, observing that convictions for drunkenness were not a sure test of the amount of intemperance that prevailed, and he censured the Government for having inflicted most serious injury on a trade upon which very many people depended for a livelihood. The action of the Nationalist members he held up to ridicule. Earlier in the year they had kicked, cuffed, bullied the Chancellor, but now he had got them in a cleft stick, for they could not turn the Government out for retaining a tax against which they refrained from voting when they had the opportunity. He felt sure that Mr. J. Redmond now realised that one required a long spoon, a much longer spoon than he had, to sup with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Amid the laughter which this final sally provoked Mr. Law resumed his seat.

Then Mr. Gibson Bowels moved an amendment proposing that the income-tax resolution should not become operative before Dec. 1, his contention being that as the Finance Act was not to be passed until late in the year, the collection of the tax would not be legal before that time. Mr. Hobhouse resisted the amendment, and on a division it was rejected by 195 votes against eighty-three. Another amendment moved by the same hon. member was also negatived, and the income-tax resolution was carried.

RUSSO-JAPANESE AGREEMENT.

Full Text.

The following is the text of the Russo-Japanese Agreement, which was signed in St. Petersburg on July 4:—

"The Imperial Governments of Russia and Japan, being sincerely attached to the principles established by the Convention concluded between them on July 30, 1907, and being desirous of developing the effects of this Convention with a view to the consolidation of peace in the Far East, have agreed to complete the said arrangement in the following manner:—

"1. With the object of facilitating communications and developing the commerce of the nations, the two high contracting parties agree to extend to one another their friendly co-operation with a view to the improvement of their respective railway lines in Manchuria, and the perfecting of the connecting services of the said lines, and to abstain from all competition prejudicial to the realisation of this object.

"2. Each of the high contracting parties undertakes to maintain and respect the status quo in Manchuria resulting from all the treaties, conventions, and other arrangements concluded up to this date, either between Russia and Japan or between those two Powers and China. Copies of the said arrangements have been exchanged between Russia and Japan.

"3. In the event of anything arising of a nature to threaten the status quo mentioned above the two high contracting parties shall enter each time into communication with each other with a view to coming to an understanding as to the measures they may think it necessary to take for the maintenance of the said status quo."

It is officially announced in Berlin that in communicating the text of the Agreement to the German Government, the Russian and Japanese Ambassadors in Berlin remarked that the new treaty formed a supplement to the Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1907, and constituted a further surety for the maintenance of the status quo and of peace in the Far East. It was further pointed out "that the principle of the open door remained intact." In thanking the two Ambassadors for their communications, Baron von Schoen "expressed the expectation that the principle of the open door, which was of importance to Germany in the prosecution of her economic efforts in the Far East, would be maintained."

The German Nationalist "Tagliche Rundschau" is in a position to make an important statement (dated from St. Petersburg) concerning the genesis of the Agreement—a statement which, it announces, it received from a "special source." The "Tagliche Rundschau" declares that it is in possession of authentic information which enables it to declare—which it does in most prominent type—that "the Agreement originated and was concluded in concert with and with direct co-operation of English diplomatists." A very considerable share of the credit for bringing the Agreement to a successful conclusion is, it states, due to Sir Arthur Nicholson, "that able and experienced diplomatist," who since March of last year, when war between Russia and Austria-Hungary or Germany was within the bounds of possibility, has worked unceasingly for a settlement or reconciliation between Russia and Japan of their opposing East Asiatic interests. As a matter of course, adds the Nationalist organ, England secured for herself the special guarantees in respect to her East Asiatic commercial interests that seemed necessary to her. The English diplomatists have thus succeeded, it continues without imperilling England's economic position in the Far East, in obviating for the present the danger of a conflict between her ally Japan and her friend Russia.

The view held in the leading political circles from which it obtains its information is, the "Tagliche Rundschau declares that England's impelling motive in this matter has been her intention, in the prosecution of her policy of encircling Germany, to create a compact Quadruple Alliance directed against the latter and including England, Russia, Japan, and France. "It remains to be seen," it is declared in the statement to which the "Tagliche Rundschau" gives such great prominence, "whether the English diplomatists will succeed in carrying this project into execution and in inspiring the said coalition with vitality. In any case it is time for German diplomatists to cease allowing sand to be thrown in their eyes by noisy professions of peace on both sides of the North Sea, for England pursues her encirclement policy against Germany now as heretofore, if not indeed with even more fervour. The tendency of the Agreement concluded under the English ægis is also directed against the United States, especially in so far as Japan is concerned."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

And the Law Society.

Mr. Lloyd George has written to the Law Society (solicitors) expressing regret that his speech in Parliament gave offences, and saying that he had no intention of reflecting on the honour of the profession. The Society passed a motion of censure on the ground that the speech suggested that their view of the Budget and other legislation was dictated by the question of fees.

The following is the Chancellor's letter to the President of the Law Society:—

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.
July 14, 1910.

Sir,—My attention has been called to the report of the meeting of the Law Society of the 8th inst., at which a resolution was passed protesting against some remarks made by me in the course of a speech in the House of Commons on the 15th ult., in which I commented upon the attitude of the Society towards the recent enactments affecting legal business.

I think, if I may say so without offence, that the Society is unduly perturbed at a little criticism. I myself have the privilege of belonging to it, and nothing could be further from my wishes than to discredit publicly a body of which I am a member. But the attitude of the Society towards such matters as Land Transfers, the Middlesex Registry Act (1891) and the Public Trustee Act of last Parliament is perfectly well known and is one record in its reports. It has been invariably the attitude of criticism and in favour of maintaining the status quo, yet no one, I imagine, would contend that legal business in this country is not in need of simplification. or that simplication could fail to mean small costs.

I did not for the moment intend to suggest that individual members of the Society would for the sake of their own pockets advocate what is contrary to public interest, but the attitude of the Society in these matters is inevitably coloured by the natural tendency of soldiers to keep in their own hands the business which they have conducted in the past. Let me take an instance from the report of a special committee issued in connection witd the Public Trustee Bill. It reads as follows.

"In the opinion of the committee there is no need for the creation of such an office and the extension of officialism in this direction is objectionable. The committee have little doubt that the proposed scheme is doomed to failure. English people object to have their properties administered by officials of whom they know nothing, and whose interference in their private affairs is utterly distateful. There is no evidence of any public demand for the establishment of a new official department to carry on business of this kind, The committee consider that opposition to any such Bill should be continued."

What prophecy could have been more completely falsified by the event? I may go further, and say that such a prophecy could hardly have come from anyone who was not, of course, quite unconsciously biassed in favour of the existing order of things.

I am sorry if what I have said has given offence. Words spoken in debate in the House of Commons are apt to look harsher in print, and I can only repeat that nothing could be further from my thoughts than any desire to reflect upon the honour and reputation of the Society, or the profession of which I am proud to call myself a member.

Yours faithfully,
D. Lloyd George.

Major James John Loudon MacAdam, aged sixty-nine, of Greenhill House, Sherborne Dorset, and late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, who saw service in the Indian Mutiny, great grandson of John London MacAdam, the first "Macadamiser" of roads has left £28,402.

NEW FACTS OF SCIENCE.

Environment and Evolution.

Prince Kropotkin contributes a very valuable scientific article to the "Nineteenth Century," in which he shows most clearly the important fact that scientists to-day are proving by undoubted experiments that "the main factor of all evolution is the direct action of surroundings," and that natural selection is "an extremely useful but not unavoidable auxiliary." The article gives a useful summary of new facts which Darwin had not at hand when he wrote his "Origin of Species," and places in its proper light the great work which Darwin did achieve. Prince Kropotkin does not apply his interesting series of facts to the social sphere, but the bearing and value of those facts in that sphere cannot be missed, especially when he states that those variations caused by environment can be transmitted. His article is entitled "The Direct Action of Environment on Plants," and another article dealing with animals is promised. The great question which now above all others interests the biologists and divides them into two camps is the question of the relative importance of Natural Selection, on the one side, and the Direct Action of environment, on the other side, in the process of evolution of new species," writes the Prince. "We know Darwin's position and his conception on the dominant part of Natural Selection. But his views did not remain unaltered, and Darwin himself, especially when he went into the details of variation in domesticated plants and animals, was brought to make some concessions. He began to doubt the adequacy of Natural Selection alone, and to assign more and more importance to the Direct Action of surroundings, which his precursors—Buffon, Lamarck, Geoffrey, Saint-Hilaire, and Erasmus Darwin—had considered as the main factor of evolution.

WHAT BIOLOGISTS ARE ASKING.

These are also the views which decidedly prevail now among biologists. 'Is it really sufficient,' they are asking themselves, 'that there should appear in a species of plants or animals an infinite number of purely accidental, individual variations in all possible directions; and out of this mass of slight, contradictory, fluctuating, changes Natural Selection, in an acute struggle for life, will work out new varieties and eventually new species, as perfectly adapted to their surroundings as if they had been the work of the surroundings themselves!'

Is it not more consistent with modern observation and experiment to recognise that the variations which appear in a species at a given moment—being a combined result of the inherited possibilities of variation (determined by all the previous evolution of that branch of living beings) and the modifying influences of a changing environment—appear and accumulate in certain definite directions? And have we not reason to affirm that such a definite variation would be already an adaption, just as in a tree that grows on the sea coast the prevailing winds check the growth of its branches on one side and favour growth on the opposite side?

But if variation is not a mere accident due to a haphazard shuffling of cards representing thousands of inherited characters, if it is a result of the action of environment, then it is a physiological fact. It is due to certain definite causes—to changes in the food of the organism in the composition of the inhaled air in its temperature and moisture, in the amount of sunshine received. And each of these causes has definite effects on the composition of the blood of the animal or the sap in the plant, on the texture of the different tissues, on the anatomical structure and functions of each of the organs. Variation, in this case, loses its accidental character and emerges from the mysteries with which it was veiled. It becomes a subject of experiment, and many of the difficulties which stood in the way of the selectionist disappear.

VARIATIONS AND SELECTION VALUE.

To begin with, there is no need to assume that the very first beginnings in the variation of every organ are already so well pronounced as to have a 'selection value'—that they are already helpful in the struggle for life—as we are bound to assume if variation is accidental and is not reinforced gradually by the action of environment. A serious difficult is thus removed, so serious that the best-informed Darwinists recognise it, even though they repudiate the exaggerations of Darwin's critics. Many serious difficulties which beset the way of these selectionist disappear, and we feel no more the need of the many hypotheses made by the Neo-Darwinists in support of Natural Selection, once we see in it but an auxiliary to the direct action of environment. Let us examine, then, how far such a view is borne out by modern research. Already in Darwin's lifetime the investigations he was making and those to which his work had given birth induced him to recognise the importance of the direct action of environment. He only added—and his excuse was, of course, absolutely true—that at the time he wrote his 'Origin of Species' the researches which proved the importance of this cause did not exist. Now, the amount of work already done in that direction is immense, and its bulk increase every year. At Vienna we have now a special physiological laboratory established for the study of the different agencies—food, temperance, light, &c.—which alter the inner structure and the forms of living beings; and a special review was founded in Germany for the sole purpose of dealing with the same subject. Two new branches of science, experimental morphology, and experimental embryology, have grown up lately, and every year there appears some fundamental work devoted to the general position of Darwinism and Lamarckism." Prince Kropotkin's paper is rich in instances of the achievements of modern biologists. After giving some botanical experiments, he adds: "The characters acquired in one generation were transmitted to the next; and those characters which are described as hereditary were as liable to vary as those which are described as acquired." "With such an experimental knowledge as we possess now," he says, "the observations of botanists relative to the adaptations of plants to environment in different typical regions of the globe acquire a new meaning. They become a strong corroborative evidence in favour of the direct action of environment having itself produced these adaptations."

RECENT BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

After quoting his illustrations, he says: "We took evidence from three distinct domains: the experiments which show that all the typical characters of the different floras on the surface of the globe can be obtained experimentally by placing plants in the conditions of growth that are characteristic of the Arctic, the Alpine, the desert, the maritime, and the aquatic flora. We then rapidly passed in review the corroborative evidence offered by the typical representatives of each of these floras, whose inner structure and external forms always correspond to their conditions of life. And, finally, we took a few illustrations from a third, still wider domain of researches which throw some light, by an anatomical study of the tissues and a physiological study of the different organs, on how it is that a given external cause, such as excessive evaporation or want of light, produces those morphological changes which counterbalance the noxious effects of this cause; how is established the equilibrium between cause and effect which permits plants to live in the sunburnt dry deserts and in the overmoist, dark caves, by the side of the glaciers of Spitzbergen, and in the moist, tropical atmosphere of the coasts of the Malay Archipelago. Going over these three categories of data, we have found that the environment acting on the tissues of the plants, is capable of itself producing, and really produces, these features which render life possible in each of the just named conditions. Plants are so plastic that they respond at once to changed conditions of life.

Of course, it would be contrary to all our present knowledge to believe that natural selection has nothing to do with the evolution of new species. On the contrary, it has much to do to maintain in purity the races which undergo the necessary changes under the influence of the direct action of environment.

WHERE NATURAL SELECTION COMES IN.

But its chief function must be to weed out those individuals and races which have not enough vitality and enough plasticity to undergo the changes imposed upon them by a change of environment. The great difficulty which confronted biologists so long as they considered natural selection as the mainspring of evolution—namely, the accumulation of change in a given direction, if variation does not go itself in that direction under the influence of the surroundings—this difficulty, which Darwin saw very well and which no amount of speculation can remove, does not exist any more once we recognise that the main factor of all evolution is the direct action of surroundings and agree to consider natural selection as an extremely useful but not unavoidable auxiliary. Professor V. Kellog, in his 'Darwinism To-day,' makes the remark that if one carefully reads now 'Origin of Species' in the light of modern controversies, he will be astonished to see how often Darwin calls on Lamarckian factors of evolution to explain the difficulties met by the theory of Natural Selection. That there is much Lamarckism even in the first edition of the Origin was also Lyell's impression. In fact determinate variation under the direct action of environment and the effects of use and disuse of organs are recognised in many places in the 'Origin of Species', still more so in the second volume of 'The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication,' and in the seventh chapter of the sixth edition of the 'Origin,' which was much modified by Darwin and partly written anew for that edition. About Darwin's later days' 'Lamarckism' there is no doubt."

Prince Kropotkin concludes by saying: "Botanists acquire more and more the certitude that all the changes taking place in plants when they are placed in new surroundings can be explained, as Lamarck foresaw, by the action of the physical and chemical forces affecting their tissues. Of new 'unknown' or 'unknowable' forces they feel no need."

MARK TWAIN AND PETT RIDGE.

A number of English men of letters pass judgment on Mark Twain in the June "Bookman"—Jerome, Barry Pain, J. J. Bell, and others. Arnold Bennett pronounces him "a divine amateur," E. V. Lucas, who met him at a Punch dinner, was surprised by "the almost tremulous gentleness of his expression," which he rightly ascribed to "age and bereavement." Pett Ridge was thus presented to him: "This is Mr. Pett Ridge, well known as the Mark Twain of London." The younger man saved the day by saying: "He didn't mean that. What he intended to say was that you were the Pett Ridge of America." The two humorists got on famously together.

ACROSS THE SAHARA.

Journey of a British Officer.

That a young British officer should elect to spend a six-months' furlough from the West Coast of Africa in crossing the Sahara Desert is one of those amazing things which only those can understand who know the spirit of adventure which possesses Englishmen.

Captain A. H. W. Haywood, R.A., a young officer serving in West Africa, arrived in England two days ago from this adventurous trip. Leaving Free Town Sierra Leone, on January 6, Captain Haywood spent two months in exploring and shooting in the country about the source of the Niger and along that river.

In the historical capital of Timbuctoo Captain Haywood met his friends, the French, and set about finding a way across the Sahara.

"I meant," he said, "to go straight across from Timbuctoo to In Salah, which is situated on the twenty-eight parallel in the direction of Algiers, but I found that route was practically closed by the heat. It was said that we should have to go ten days between wells, and I could not find a guide willing to take the risk. I was advised to make from Goa on the Niger by barge, and strike across from that spot.

"Travelling night and day for seven days I reached Goa on April 18 and formed my little party from the Kounta Traders. I hired a riding camel and four baggage camel and with a Hausa boy from Timbuctoo as servant as cook started off with an escort of six men of the Senegalese Tirailleurs, due north to Kidal.

"This was my first experience of the desert, and I soon realised the discomforts of it. We went two and three days between wells, riding and my boy alternately riding a baggage animal and walking. At first we found considerable Saharan vegetation in the dried up water-courses, which meant good gazelle shooting and pasturage for the camels, but as we pushed further north the vegetation grew scantier, and the persistent north-east winds blowing the sand in our faces became more unpleasant.

"At Kidal I said good-bye to my escort, hired five new camels and an Arab guide, and began my longest and most difficult trek to In Salah. We had now eight hundred miles of true Saharam desert in foont of us.

"North of Adrar we came into a country in which there was no sign of water for the camels, wood for a camp fire, or vegetation. We now had to carry water for seven days and seven nights, and we marched almost continuously taking but four or five hours' rest in the twenty-four.

SUFFERING FROM WIND AND SAND.

"Day after day we endured the driving sand, which penetrated our nostrils, making them bleed, and the wind blew with such violence that it was impossible to pitch my small tent or prepare my food. For the last two or three days I ate nothing but dates and drank as little as possible. The water in our skins became putrid and almost undrinkable, and there was always the chance that we might run out of it altogether. In this uncomfortable fashion, scarcely resting at all, we covered two hundred miles of the Tanezrouft region.

Although we were now through the worst of it we still had two or three days between wells until we reached Salah on June 12. With my guides as my sole companion I travelled another four hundred miles to Ouragla and thence another one hundred miles to Tougourt. On July 5 I left Tougourt by coach to Biskra and so by rail to Algiers. Altogether I had travelled from Free Town 3,750 miles of which 1,600 were across the Sahara."

Captain Haywood does not believe that the projected Saharan railway will ever pass beyond a visionary stage. The absence of fuel and water and the drifting sand render a railway almost impossible of construction while there is no traffic which could possibly make it pay even were the line constructed.

For about 3,400 miles of my journey added Captain Haywood I was in French territory and throughout was treated with the greatest courtesy by their officials, who were warned in advance of my coming and gave me every assistance and much hospitality. I found everywhere evidence of the great good feeling now existing between England and France."

CROPS IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 27th July:—

Good rain during week Dharwar, moderate Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Thana, Kolaba, West Khandesh, Nasik, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Kolhapur, slight other districts and Native States except Sind. More rain urgently needed parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, Konkan, Deccan, Belgaum, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Kolhapur. Kharif sowing generally continues, but retarded parts Kanara, Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum for want of rain and Karachi owing to floods. Transplantation progressing parts Sind, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, retarded parts Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Savantvadi for want of sufficient rain and Karachi owing to floods. Seedlings withering parts Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Savantvadi Kolhapur. Cotton sowing progressing parts Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch. Fodder supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water adequate except parts Poona, Belgaum. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices risen Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, West Khandesh, Satara, fallen East Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchaseable Sind 32 to 42, Gujarat 7 to 26. Konkan 13 to 53, Deccan 11 to 32, Karnatak 26 to 37 per cent. less than normal.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 29.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transmission to England by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, of an indent for 21 engines and 26 boilers required for renewals.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to 16th July 1910, show a gain of Rs. 5,514,118 and Rs. 1,4551,489 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1909-1910 and 1908-09 respectively.

BEST FOR BABY'S SKIN



CUTICURA SOAP

Because of its delicate, emollient, sanative, antiseptic properties derived from Cuticura, united with the purest of cleansing ingredients and most refreshing of flower odours, Cuticura Soap is the mother's favourite for preserving and promoting skin and hair health of infants and children. In the treatment of distressing, disfiguring eruptions, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are absolutely unrivaled.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers of the Bombay Hunt will be held at the Bombay Gymkhana, on MONDAY, the 1st August, 1910, at 7 P.M. (S. T.)

ALISTER FORBES,
Honorary Secretary.

POONA SECOND EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 27th July, 1910.

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NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership which heretofore existed between Mr. FRAMJI BURJORJI LILAMWALA and Mr. FRAMROZE BHICAJI PAVRI, and which was carried on in the name and style of "THE ORIENTAL CIGAR COMPANY," at Meadows Street, within the Fort of Bombay, was on the 28th day of July 1910, DISSOLVED by mutual consent, the said Framroze Bhicaji Pavri having taken over the whole of the said concern with all its stock in trade, good will, outstandings and other assets and all its existing debts and liabilities.—Dated this 28th day of July, 1910.

ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Attorneys for Framroze Bhicaji Pavri.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SANDHURST ROAD ESTATE.

SCHEME III.

THE BOARD are now prepared to receive offers for PLOTS for BUILDING LEASES, Near Null Bazar, Sandhurst Road, Scheme III for a period of 999 years.

Terms and Conditions to be obtained on application at the Trust Offices, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

By Order,
R. J. KENT, A. M. Inst. C. E.,
Trust Engineer.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 30 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED UPTO 1 P.M., ON MONDAY, THE 15TH AUGUST, 1910.

IN accordance with the provisions of section 18 of the Calcutta Port Act 1890, and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by an order No. 76 Marine, dated the 26th July, 1910, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette," on the 27th July, 1910, has been pleased to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to raise a Debenture Loan of Rs. 30 lakhs for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. The Debentures will rank *pari passu* with the other Rupee and Sterling Loans at present outstanding, with Loans from Government, and with any further Loans which may with the sanction of Government be contracted under the Act. The Debentures, and the interest thereon, are constituted by the Act a first charge on the properties now vested, or which may hereafter become vested, in the Commissioners and on the tolls, dues, rates, rents, and charges leviable under the Act.

The Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of Rs. 100 as may be required, made payable to order and carrying interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum payable, half yearly on the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September, at the Bank of Bengal, upon presentation of the Debentures. The first payment of interest will be made on the 1st March, 1911.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years, and the Commissioners are required under section 24 of their Act to set aside half yearly out of their income by way of sinking fund such amounts as will suffice to liquidate the Loan within that period. The sinking funds are invested in the names of two Trustees, one being the Commissioners and the other a person appointed by the Local Government and are annually examined by the Accountant General, Bengal.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application either into the Bank of Bengal, Head Office or branches, to credit of the Commissioners, or in the Commissioners' office, 3 per cent. on allotment and the balance 95 per cent. on or before the 31st day of August, 1910. Interest will accrue on any sums paid from the date of the payment of the same at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it and the further deposit of 3 per cent. on allotment will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st August, 1910.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Calcutta Port Trust, at the Commissioners' office in Kolla Ghat Street, up to 1 o'clock p. m., on MONDAY, the 15th August, 1910, accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bengal or the Chief Accountant to the Commissioners for the sum to be deposited on application. A separate tender should be made for each allotment.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, at whose office, a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

H. J. HILARY,
Secretary.

27th July, 1910.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN FOR Rs. 30 LAKHS REPAYABLE IN THIRTY YEARS.

To

THE SECRETARY,

To the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta,

I the undersigned hereby apply for ——— We

Debentures of Rs. ——— each of the above issue in the terms of the advertisement published by you, dated the ———, 1910, and I We send herewith a receipt for Rs. ——— being 2 per cent. deposit* on the par value of the Debentures, and I undertake to accept the same or any less We number the Commissioners may allot to me and to us make the full payment in respect thereof to the Bank of Bengal on or before the 31st day of August, 1910.

The amount I undertake to pay for these Debentures is Rs. ——— per cent.

Signature ———

Address ———

Dated ——— 1910.

*The deposit may also be sent with the Tender in half currency notes.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR; and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 30th July, 1910.

WEST INDIAN SUGAR.

THE West Indian islands do not exactly suggest that restless energy and spontaneous activity generally connected with countries of the temperate zones, but it would be a vast mistake to suppose that they are not the homes of many flourishing industries, not perhaps driven at top speed, but pursued steadily year in year out. There are various local products besides cocoa and fruit that find their way to all parts of the world. West Indian preserves are luxuries sought by all, carved and painted woods figure as curios, necklaces of beads and shells find ready purchasers, fine embroideries and drawn thread work, cunning baskets and wicker articles, mahogany and other timbers have their high value, but the greatest of all the industries is that of sugar-making, and Barbadoes, as of old, is the chief centre of this manufacture. Its value exceeds that of the two next largest West Indian industries, cocoa and fruit-growing, combined by something between £200,000 and £300,000. New sugar factories are for ever rising up, though, like the cotton-mills of India, a serious amount of capital is already sunk in existing ones. But as processes of manufacturing and refining sugar are being continually improved, they tempt men to start new ventures rather than to remodel the old. Though much sugar is still produced after ancient lights, steam-power is replacing the old wind-mills in Barbadoes in many places. Centrifugal Muscovado is looked for in markets in preference to the ordinary Muscovado from which the molasses was deliberately drained by gravity, whereas from the centrifugal it is forced out in a more complete way by rapidly rotating drums. The roads of picturesque Barbadoes, bordered with high waving fields of sugarcane, lead every now and again to the sugar factory and the roomy manager's house shaded with fine mahogany trees, where old-fashioned hospitality is still dispensed. The roadway near the factory is deeply littered with the refuse of crushed cane of a light yellow colour. Over this which is as dry and sapless as touchwood, the mule-wagons drive noiselessly with their heavy loads of fresh canes. Negroes lift these into the spacious building ready for them and feed the canes end first into the crushing machinery where the juice—the life—is thoroughly pressed out of them between rollers.

What was stout green cane going in at one side drops out at the other in no time as lifeless megass or refuse, without apparently one atom of sugar left in it. The juice flows off into a receiver and is then pumped away to be hurried through the various processes that fit it to figure as "grocery sugar" of different fair and sweet degrees. The addition of lime turns the thick greenish liquid into a beautiful clear amber stream, evaporation takes place in tanks where big negroes keep stirring the boiling mass with gigantic ten-foot spoons which they use slowly and steadily with a sweep like a bargeman. The proper temperature by which sugar attains correct crystallisation, when cooled, is 238°. Fahrenheit. In the crystallising process, rotary movement has supplanted the old-time oscillation. When the sugar is cool enough it is driven into a drier where it undergoes revolution at a fierce speed to shake off any remains of molasses. It is then ready for use in the form of the familiar powdery crystalls, and further refining is a matter of taste. In old Dutch times, the colour of the grain sufficed to define its grading and the sixteenth jar, counting upwards, where Dutch merchants kept the coloured sands, by which they standardised their sugar, marked the limit of the raw article. But now, what with the advent of the beet variety and of "dootoring" devices, the old colour standard is out of fashion and American ingenuity brought the polariscope into play for grading purposes. The effect produced on rays of light passing through sugar in solution is the principle on which it undertakes to decide the quality of the grain. But even that scientific arrangement has not been found adequate and a combination of the old and the new plan is now used. Thus the law of compromise seems to keep the field all the world over. The most modern method of sugar-making is of the "vacuum pan" type, wherein the evaporation takes place in closed chambers on the "triple effet" system, the boiling point is lower and the granulation of the sugar is so conducted that crystals of any desired size can be built up. Trinidad and British Guiana favor this system.

There is no need to go back into the history of how bounty-fed European sugar played havoc with the prosperity of West Indian cane sugar producers, nor how by the very slowest degrees, the introduction of countervailing duties put heart into the planters of Barbadoes and of the other islands engaged in the almost hopeless task of covering the cost of production. To mention the Cobden Club or cheap sugar to a West Indian colonist is not exactly the pleasantest beginning of a friendly conversation, for he has not yet forgotten, even if he has forgiven, the delay in devising legislation that might avert disaster from the islands. But the Brussels Convention helped to save the situation which Canadian preference had tried to alleviate, though the conditions of the American market negatived that particular chance of betterment. The Canadian market is now of great importance to the West Indian sugar manufacturer, although Canadian refiners and West Indian planters have a standing quarrel, and one not easily adjusted, over the incidence or division of the preference. But as the planter cannot afford to lose his Canadian market and the Dominion has a penchant for West Indian sugar, it is probable that a "modus vivendi" will be arrived at without resort to arbitration or to the Big Stick.

TWO GREAT HINDUS. Two important anniversaries of modern Hindu worthies have been celebrated this week on both sides of India, and the event certainly bodes good for Indian progress. The Hindus have hero-worship just like other people; but the heroes that they worship flourished long ago in ancient and mediæval days. It is very rare that they make a hero of a person who flourished in these later days. It is very gratifying to find educated Hindus selecting for hero-worship great characters of the immediately past generation who have done signal service for the good of the country. Karsondas Mulji and Kristodas Pal both laboured zealously, without haste and without rest, for the well-being of the people of this country, and the work of both has borne fruit in our generation. By a happy coincidence their anniversaries fall on the same day, 25th July, though it is the birth-day of the one and the death-day of the other that thus coincide, and it would have been well had each been remembered at the other's commemoration. Kristodas Pal laboured in Bengal, though not for the Bangalis alone, both as a journalist and as a politician of a very rare order. He is well known in Bombay too; and it would have been graceful to have made a reference to him at the Bombay meeting. Karsondas may be said to have worked for the cause of social reform among his own people, and Gujarat and Bengal cannot properly speaking be affected by that work. But the life and example of such a self-sacrificing worker is the common property of all India, and Bengalis ought to be no strangers to the valiant fight that the Gujarati Bunya fought for social emancipation. Sir Frederick Lely, by his appreciative essay ten years ago, held Karsondas up to the admiration of all, Gujaratis as well as Bengalis and Punjabis and not least of all, of Anglo-Indians who are made to see in him the best product of the system they have introduced in this country. The absence therefore of any allusion to his anniversary at the Bengal meeting savoured we are afraid of somewhat narrow provincialism. We may hope that at the next commemoration each of these great provinces on either side of the country will remember the other's hero on this his anniversary day.

Kristodas Pal, 1838-1884, was a journalist, while Karsondas, 1832-1871, was a social reformer. But the latter was also a journalist, and indeed journalism was the one instrument that he wielded with great effect in his fight against social and religious abuses of his community. His greatest achievement, the exposure of the immoral practices of the Hindu Mahrajas, was rendered possible by his editing a Gujarati journal. On the other hand Kristodas was also a social reformer, though his work as such, was overshadowed by his journalistic and political labours. It is as the prince of native journalists that he shone in life and will be best remembered in the future. His moderation and ability in the conduct of the "Hindu Patriot" made him a great force in public affairs, and earned a great name for his journal. His moderate views were much appreciated by the public as well as the Government, both of Bengal and of India, and he was a valued member of the local Bengal and of the Supreme Legislative Councils. At the commemoration meeting this quality of moderate progressive views was rightly singled out by his speakers, among whom were several Anglo-Indian journalists of Calcutta, as specially appropriate for commendation at the present juncture. Bengal journalism as well as politics would be immensely the gainers if this feature of Kristodas' life and career were more widely diffused among their ranks at the present day. The Bombay Hindu, too, had this quality, though he rarely handled politics, being almost entirely engrossed by zeal for social reform. In Bombay and Ahmedabad the Karsondas meetings also commemorated widow remarriage, a solid piece of social and religious reform which was legalised on 25th July, 1856. With this particular reform Karsondas had not much to do, but his work in other directions has helped it considerably by smoothing difficulties in its way. Both Kristodas and Karsondas belonged to the second generation of the last century—a generation which produced many striking Hindus both in the East and the West of India—poets like Madhu Dutt and Narbadashankar, scholars like Bhau Daji and Rajendra Mitter, reformers like Keshub Chundra and Dayanand. Both, too, had short lives; Kristo lived for 45 years and Karson for only forty. But the work they did during the short spans allotted to them was very useful and worthy of imitation by their countrymen who do well in honouring such men.

COLONIAL TROOPS AT ALDERSHOT. THE participation in this year's manœuvres at Aldershot of a colonial battalion is an interesting and important experiment, though one, we should say, which is not likely to be repeated. At the present moment, however, when the strengthening and co-ordination of the forces of the Empire is receiving such close attention at headquarters the visit of a Canadian Regiment is of great significance, and may lead to developments of an important character, though the exact nature of such it is yet impossible to foresee. The experience they will gain will be of immense value to the men of the regiment themselves, and their behaviour in co-operation with British troops will no doubt give rise to valuable suggestions, which Canadian commanders will find of service in that re-organisation of the Dominion Forces which Sir John French has found to be so urgent. But that colonial forces should regularly take part in exercises of the kind in England can scarcely be thought of. Not only must the expense involved be very great, but there would be no advantage to be derived from such a course as a regular practice. By all means give to colonial officers all the advantages to be obtained at our military schools and by attachment to British regiments, but provided the officers thoroughly know their work, the training of the rank and file can best be done in their own land. It is, therefore, important to note that in the present instance the cost of this visit of over 600 men is not being borne by either the British or Canadian Governments, but by Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, a wealthy Canadian, who could hardly have chosen a more striking form in which to display his patriotism.

The regiment which thus has the honour of being the first colonial unit to take part in British Army manœuvres is the Queen's Own Rifles of Canada, the second oldest regiment in the Dominion. It was hoped that the regiment would visit England in 1887, but the Minister of Militia decided that he "could not under the law give authority for a regiment of Canadian Militia to go to England." However at the Queen's Diamond Jubilee the regiment was well represented in the contingent which took part in the ceremonies in London. It has seen active service during the Fenian Rising, and in the Red River Expedition, while some members of the Corps were included in the Canadian contingent, which went to South Africa, and bore the brunt of the attack on Cronje's position at Paardeberg.

THE Queen-Mother Alexandra acknowledging the letter of condolence from the Bombay Municipal Corporation, has expressed her heartfelt thanks to "all the kind donors of the beautiful wreaths and flowers which were sent as tokens of affection in memory of our beloved King."

THE Vidyasagar anniversay meeting under the presidency of Mr. Hamilton, Barrister-at-law, was held yesterday evening.

THE District Magistrate of Rajshahi has been bitten by a dog and is going to Kasauli for treatment.

A REPORT has just come in that Mr. Brodie Brown, Engineer on a tea garden, was drowned whilst crossing the Balasar which is in flood.

THE case of the supposed bomb explosion which occurred on the 13th instant at Ginjipalli, Guntur district, Madras Presidency, in which a son of the Village Munsiff who picked up the canister lost his hand, has now been investigated. The substance which exploded proves to have been some dynamite stolen from the neighbouring Government canal works when it was being used for blasting purposes. The thieves apparently wanted the dynamite for killing fish, and had concealed it prior to using it for this purpose where the unfortunate boy found it.

MRS. MACKINNON, who died at her residence in Sloane Garden on July 11, was the widow of General Dan Mackinnon, 16th Lancers, one of the veterans of Aliwal. She was the youngest and last surviving daughter of the Hon. Thomas Robert, fourth Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield Place, Herts.

SIR JOHN FULLER, M. P., was on July 11, able to leave his bed for the first time since his accident at polo on June 30. The injury to his spine has healed, but the shock to his system has been severe, and he has been ordered to take a complete rest for a month.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM GARNHAM LUARD, K. C. B., aged ninety, of The Lodge, Witham, Essex, who saw service in China in 1841, in Burma 1851-2, in Japan in 1864, afterwards superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard, and of Malta Dockyard has left £17,876.

THE engagement is announced, and the marriage will take place early in September, between Captain Edward Billiol Scott, Royal Garrison Art., son of Lieut.-Colonel Hopton Scott, of Locksley, Shankill, Co. Dublin and Stella Blanche Campbell, eldest daughter of Charles Campbell Quinn, Indian Civil Service (retired), of Clontra-Shankill, Co. Dublin.

SPEAKING at a luncheon in connection with the Imperial Co-operation League, Sir George Reid, Commissioner of the Australian Commonwealth, said that in Australia they were carrying out their defence in their own way and it was not for them to interfere in any shape or form with the people or the Ministers of the Mother Country. They were beginning to build up a system of national compulsory training which would apply not only to young men between the ages of 18 and 26, but even apply to an earlier age. They had now about 60,000 cadets there and they had got thousands and thousands of scouts. The State would have under the present system about 200,000 well trained men in Australia. That would cost the national exchequer something like £1,900,000 a year and they must remember that they were dealing with a population of only four and one-third millions. Then as to the navy that was going to be a particularly small but very vigorous navy. Altogether they were going to spend nearly two-and-a-half millions a year on their naval and military defence.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CONCILIATION BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 15.

THERE is a consensus of opinion that although the result is to leave the question of woman suffrage pretty much where it was the debate on the second reading of the Conciliation Bill was throughout on a higher level than has been customary at Westminster in recent years. That is to be accounted for partly by the fact that the public mind, whether for or against the proposed change, has been deeply stirred and partly by the fact that for once the discussion was a real one. On any ordinary occasion no speaker ever supposes that what he says will convert an opponent in Parliament and that is perhaps the principal reason why the speeches delivered in the House of Commons, and to a less extent those made in the House of Lords, are generally so poor in quality. In this debate where members could at any rate, so far as party ties are concerned, speak according to their personal connections without any fear of the consequences and with an earnest desire to influence votes, all who addressed the House would put on their mettle. According to the *Times* the supporters of the Bill when the thing was all over, admitted privately that the debate had gone against them; if they were honest they could not help doing so, and the most hardened anti-suffragist will not deny that it was fortunate for the opponents of Mr. Shackleton's Bill that the ladies were not on the floor of the House to put their case themselves instead of by proxy. But although they could not speak on their own behalf they were active in other ways. Those in the know were aware that the Bill would be read a second time, but I have not met anybody who expected that the majority in favour of Mr. Shackleton's resolution would be so large as it was. It was almost double what the suffragists themselves anticipated. They do not usually underrate their powers, but this time they had not calculated upon so many not very brave men having been deterred by "feminine influence" from carrying out their original intention of voting against the Bill. Another surprise was the attitude of the Home Secretary. Rightly or wrongly the "Conciliation Committee," who were responsible for this particular measure, were under the impression that he was one of their most thorough-going supporters; instead of which he condemned the Bill lock, stock and barrel and gaily walked arm-in-arm with Mr. George, another advocate of woman suffrage, into the No lobby. Mr. Churchill denies the charge of treachery preferred against him by Lord Lytton, but considering that he has always—at election times—proclaimed his sympathy with the cause, he might have abstained from speaking or at least have spoken in a less antagonistic spirit. The satisfaction of the suffragists and suffragettes at the adoption of Mr. Shackleton's motion by so large a majority is of course modified by the still greater majority for referring the Bill to a Committee of the whole House, in other words of shelving it. All their spokesmen on the debate had insisted upon the Bill being sent to a Grand Committee and the alacrity with which some who had voted for the measure turned round and voted what was practically its death sentence was very curious. The suffragists and their friends talk very big and say that the Bill must and will pass this year. But I think they will prove to be wrong.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Lord Curzon's speech at the Trocadero last Friday night was an eloquent tribute to a service which, to use a homely expression, has recently received more kicks than hapence, and will perhaps tend to the complete removal of any soreness which was caused by certain observations of a less eulogistic kind made by the speaker in India. The toast proposed by the ex-Viceroy was "The Civil Service of India" which, he declared to be, as all patriotic Englishmen like to regard it, is the greatest Civil Service in the world. He hopes as we all hope that it will continue to deserve that description, but he sees dangers ahead and indeed dangers already here. In the first place there is not the same scope as there was in the good old days for independent action and initiative, but this drawback he admits is not confined to India. One of the causes for this state of things is that dreadful electric telegraph; and he has never yet met or heard of the Civilian who dared to cut a wire. But some of us have met a man who if he did not cut a wire arranged for a cable to be out of order until it was too late for Downing-street to successfully intervene. I allude to an incident in the career of the late Sir Andrew Clarke when he was Governor of the Straits Settlements. Increasing office work and the incessant preparation of unnecessary reports, the further withdrawal of officials from their ordinary work to attend meetings of the New Councils, the greater cost of living, block in promotion, these are possibly some of the causes that seem to be making the Indian Civil Service less attractive to clever young men in his own University. "Owing to my connexion with Oxford, I follow rather closely what goes on there, and I am sorry to have seen figures which seem to show that whereas a few years ago—I think eight or ten years ago—at least half of the men who took the highest places in examinations opted for the Indian career, now the proportion of those who do so is less than one-third." I am told by an Oxford friend in close touch with that University that the tendency to which Lord Curzon refers is not limited to the Indian Service but applies equally to the Home Service. According to my informant the best of the men Oxford turns out are now turning up their noses at Government employment either in India or at Home and many prefer to take their chance at the Bar or in journalism. Read between the lines, some passages in Lord Curzon's speech have a distinct political, not to say personal, flavour. He brought down to the house as was only natural when he declared that, while the Government exercises a close scrutiny over his acts, punishing him or censuring him for anything that he does wrong, at the same time it will support him to the uttermost in everything that he does for the best and that he will not at any time, in deference to considerations, either of Parliamentary expediency or of local popularity, be thrown to the wolves. All eyes must have turned to Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller who was one of the hosts. In connection with Lord Curzon's Oxford statistics the *Westminster Gazette* raises the question whether the recent method of appointment which brings men into the service at the end of a full University career is an improvement on the old method which took them before the age of nineteen and sent them to India after a short and specialised course at the Universities. "The principal arguments for the new arrangement was that it would bring into the service a more distinguished and thoroughly educated type of University men, and if it is not doing this there is at least a doubt whether it has any other advantages to justify it. For good or evil, a young man's mental attitude is much more fixed at twenty-four or twenty-five than at twenty-one or twenty-two. He is less quick to take new impressions and to adjust himself to a new country. He has behind him a number of acquired traditions and prejudices which are not easily shaken off." The *Westminster* hopes that the "academic type will be equal to the emergency, but the need is for fresh, vigorous, alert men who will bring an open mind to the new facts, even if it means breaking with some cherished traditions of the service. The old tradition was a great one, and it achieved a magnificent success, but it cannot be expected to meet the new movement, which is affecting not India alone but the entire East, without some readjustments. No one doubts either the integrity or the ability of the Indian Civil Service; the only question is whether it is flexible enough and quick enough to grasp the changes in the supposed immutable East and to get in advance of them while there is yet time." Does this foreshadow some important new departure? As to what the *Westminster* says in favour of sending men out earlier, there are some people who think that Civilians go out too early as it is and that it would be better if they could know a little more from personal experience of the spirit and actualities of public life in their own country before entering upon their responsible duties as rulers of the people of India.

RADICALS AND THEIR CRITICS.

It is proverbial though not therefore an unqualified truth that your Radical dearly loves a lord, and there is a certain permanent Cabinet Minister—wild horses would not drag his name from me—who has the reputation in Whitehall of being the greatest autocrat who has ever presided over the department which he administers with so much courage. And now we are told that "if you want to find a real stickler for ceremonial display, apply to an advanced Radical." This piece of information is imparted by a correspondent writing to the *Standard* from Cape Town, and he goes on to say:—"We in South Africa are experiencing a little of this tendency in the person of our new Governor-General. We are very democratic in our ideas out here, and our affection or dislike for past Governors has nearly always been based on the qualities they possessed and not in the show they made. The representatives of the Crown have been very accessible, and we have always treated them en bon camarade. This, however, seems likely to be altered by our new Governor-General. An unofficial edict has gone forth that on official occasions ladies must curtsey to the Governor-General's lady. The innovation has met with a very cool reception, and not a few ladies, including the wives of Ministers, have appeared before Lady Gladstone shewing by their upright carriage, a strong disinclination to yield obedience to the order. The Dutchman is laughing heartily indeed, the whole of South Africa, official and unofficial, is mildly excited and somewhat inclined to be angry over the matter." That is very natural in the circumstances, but I should not exactly describe Viscount and Viscountess Gladstone as advanced Radicals. By the way Lord Gladstone's predecessor, the Earl of Selborne, has been taking advantage of the opportunity afforded him by Founder's Day at his old school to tell our gilded youth a few sensible things. He seems to be rather fond of the discovery simultaneously made by himself and Lord Rosebery rather more than a fortnight ago, namely, that there are losers in all classes, for he repeated the remark with emphasis at Winchester, on Saturday. Between the rich man who did nothing but amuse himself and the tramp, there is, says Lord Selborne, really no moral distinction. Doubtless the tramp wishes that there was also no material distinction. Lord Selborne deplores the difficulty men occupying the position he lately filled have in finding suitable helpers. The Empire is strewn with the wrecks of scholars and athletes who lack something which is far more important than Greek iambics and cricket. This is a nice thing to say at one of the centres which produce the men Lord Selborne finds wanting. "Why," he said, "do I mention these things here today? I tell you why perfectly frankly. Because I think there is a permanent danger at all public schools of some boys with very valuable qualifications passing comparatively unnoticed by both dons and men and even sometimes earning disapproval, because of what are considered to be their eccentricities. We always talk of public schools as great moulders of character. So they are. The danger is not that they should not mould enough but lest they should mould too much. A public school wants to train up leaders as well as lieutenants. Public opinion at a public school is a tremendously powerful influence. But it moulds too much sometimes. Independence of character and defiance of public opinion are in themselves good things." Lord Selborne certainly has the courage of his opinions and much of what he says is doubtless true, but that sneer at Greek iambics is instructive. I should not have thought that the young Englishmen who offered their services to Lord Selborne in South Africa knew much about Greek iambics; cricket is another matter.

"SOME PROBLEMS OF INDIA FROM A CHRISTIAN STANDPOINT."

The *British Weekly*, a well-known Nonconformist organ, gives a report of an address delivered a week ago on the above subject to an audience in the Marylebone Presbyterian Church Hall by Mr. Justice Robertson, and it would be a good thing if the address could be repeated at a few more chapels in the Metropolis, including the one in which Dr. Clifford holds forth. "I was a boy in Marylebone congregations," said the speaker. "It was from this church that I went out to India. The last function I attended was the send-off given to me by what was then the Young Men's Society. I have come back now with the greatest pleasure to have this opportunity of speaking to you. I have served for thirty-one years in India. For the last eleven years I have been a member of the Supreme Court in the Punjab." Incidentally he remarked (I quote from the *British Weekly*). "The material progress made in India during the last sixty years is simply marvellous." He begged the people at home to believe the best rather than the worst of their countrymen in India. "When a native of India finds that there are Englishmen whose great joy it is to vilify their own countrymen in India or Egypt, it adds very largely to the difficulties of administration." The conclusions which Mr. Justice Robertson has come to were heard with especial interest. (1) He thinks it is the first duty of England at this moment to maintain the most inflexible law and order, though, he observed, coolly, "I believe every one of us has been threatened with murder; certainly I have." (2) "We must do all we can to associate with us the natives in the government of the country." (3) "We must not for a moment encourage the idea that we have the intention of leaving India. It is quite unfit to govern itself."

(Continued on page 8.)

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Colonel G. B. Hodson, D.S.O., Commandant of the 57th Wilde's Rifles Frontier Force and Dorothy Clara, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray, of 42 Clanricarde Gardens and late of Blackheath.

THE JAPANESE TARIFF

EFFECT ON BRITISH TRADE.

Sir Edward Grey Replies to Questions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

In reply to Mr. Lonsdale, in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey refused to admit that the Japanese Tariff would exclude nearly a million pounds' worth of British goods annually.

Mr. Hope asked: "Is it not a fact that nothing can be done to protect British trade with Japan, except politely to ask for a reduction of duties."

Sir E. Grey replied: "Mr. Hope's anticipations are premature. It will be better to wait till the negotiations with certain other Powers are over. Then we shall be able to judge how the results obtained compare with the result, obtained by other Powers. The results obtained with regard to the new French Tariff compare most favourably with the results obtained by other Powers."

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

Reported Rupture of Relations.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Reuter telegraphs from Madrid that the Premier, without confirming or denying the reports of a rupture with the Vatican, announced that the Government had received a Note from the Vatican, saying it was impossible to continue the negotiations respecting the limitation of the Religious Orders, unless the Government suspended the last Edicts dealing with the matter. The Premier said he would exhaust all means of prudence in the negotiations, but he was determined to keep his promise to the country.

THE CIVIL LIST.

Mr. Keir Hardie Withdraws.

LONDON, JULY 28.

At question time, in the House of Commons Mr. Keir Hardie unreservedly withdrew a certain statement, regarding the grant to Queen Alexandra in the Civil List, explaining that he misunderstood the report of the Committee on the Civil List. He added :—"I am sorry if my words offended the Royal Lady." (Cheers).

LONDON, JULY 29.

In the House of Commons last night, the third reading of the Civil List Bill was passed.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN PERSIA.

Russian Consul Fired at.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Telegrams received in St. Petersburg from Teheran report that the situation in Kermanshah is most disquieting. Consular Cossacks cannot show themselves in the streets. The Russian Consul has been fired at, and troops are coming from Kazvin to reinforce the Consular escort.

AN ENGLISHMAN'S DUEL.

His Opponent Faints.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Reuter wires from Lisbon that Captain Beltram and Lieutenant Solano Almeida have fought a duel with pistols, as the result of a private quarrel. At the third shot, Lieut. Almeida was wounded in the hand and fainted.

ALLEGED ATROCITIES ON THE AMAZON.

Inquiry Ordered.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Mr. Roger Casement who investigated the atrocities, has been instructed to enquire into the allegations of atrocities in the Amazon.

AUSTRALIA AND THE JEWS.

Proposal to Colonise.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The "Jewish Chronicle" states that the Government of Western Australia is considering a proposal to purchase an extensive area, and settle a million Russian Jews.

[The scheme, of which Mr. Zangwill is the author has been before the Federal Government for over a month.]

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Reuter telegraphs from Winnipeg that wheat cutting has commenced. The crop in Manitoba has been halved by the drought. That in Saskatchewan is fair, while that in Alberta has been halved.

PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Mr. Lloyd-George announced that the House of Commons would adjourn till the 15th of November.

THE "WARATAH."

LONDON, JULY 28.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill said the bulk of the evidence as to the loss of the "Waratah" had been collected, but the remainder must be obtained before an enquiry could be held.

HIS MAJESTY'S GUNNERY.

King on the "Dreadnought."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 28.

During gun-practice on the "Dreadnought," His Majesty fired several rounds at a moving target.

LONDON, JULY 29.

King George expressed himself as delighted with the practice of the "Dreadnought" yesterday, and shook hands with the gunners in the turrets. The Fleets simultaneously executed intricate evolutions.

His Majesty on board the "Dreadnought" headed the imposing return to Torbay.

The Queen and the Duke of Connaught followed the operations on board the royal yacht.

THE POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Asquith Makes a Statement.

LONDON, JULY 29.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith stated the position with regard to the Constitutional Conference. He said they had held twelve meetings and discussions had made such progress, although an agreement had not been reached, that all conferees consider it would be wrong to break off at the present stage. "If after further deliberations we find there is no prospect of agreement which can be announced in Parliament in course of the present session we shall close the Conference. There will be a further meeting during the recess."

In reply to questions, Mr. Asquith said, "If the Conference breaks up during the recess, as I trust it will not, the country will not be kept in the dark."

A CADET'S WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

Admiralty Admits Plaintiff's Innocence.

LONDON, JULY 29.

A trial which has been exciting widespread interest ended somewhat dramatically to-day. Father, a naval cadet, Archer Shee proceeded against the King upon a petition of right, claiming damages owing to the dismissal of the cadet from Osborne in 1908 on the accusation of stealing a postal order. The Admiralty for two years resisted a public investigation of the merits of the case and ultimately, the Court of Appeal, over-ruling the demurrer of the Admiralty, ordered a trial by a judge and jury.

To-day after several days' hearing, in which the cadet strenuously affirmed his innocence and was severely cross-examined, the Solicitor-General, on behalf of the Admiralty, admitted his innocence.

CAMDEN TOWN MURDER.

Crippen Feverishly Awaited.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Feverish excitement has been aroused by the impending arrival of Crippen. An army of pressmen has gathered at Father Point awaiting the arrival of the "Montrose," which is expected on Sunday. All the wireless stations are focussed on the vessel, which is reported to be answering that Crippen is on board.

MR. MACKARNESS POLICE PAMPHLET.

An Attempt at Justification.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Mr. Mackarness publishes a column letter in the *Times* replying seriatim to Mr. Montagu's statements concerning his pamphlet He says, "Can people be blamed if in the face of facts they doubt the sincerity of the efforts by the Executive to suppress torture by the police?".

HUGE COTTON COMPANY.

Formed in New York.

LONDON, JULY 29.

It is announced from New York that the International Cotton Mills Corporation has been organised with a capital of twenty million dollars to acquire certain mills in the United States and Canada, for the purpose of manufacturing a variety of cotton products.

TROUBLE IN YEMEN.

Troops Dispatched.

LONDON, JULY 29.

Reuter wires from Constantinople that owing to the threatening situation in Yemen Government has decided to despatch several battalions thither.

THE ACCESSION OATH.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The Committee of the House has adopted the new form of the declaration by 241 votes to 14.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 29.

The death is announced of Captain Hardinge, brother of the Viceroy-elect of India.

MR. MANNERS SMITH succeeds the late Mr. Banks Gwither as Chief Engineer, Eastern Bengal and Assam and is not likely to join at Dacca till the next autumn.

REMOVAL OF OFFICERS.

Major Adam's Statements.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 29.

Mr. Haldane, replying to Mr. Long, said the Army Council had enquired into the allegations made by Major Adam, the member for Woolwich, to the effect that General Scobell was responsible for the removal of certain officers of the 5th Lancers. He had asked Major Adam on the 23rd of July, whether he desired to submit a further statement, but he had not replied.

On the report of the Army Vote, in the House of Commons on July 13, Mr. Haldane said that in view of the allegations made by Major Adam when the Vote was under discussion in Committee, with reference to promotions in the Army, he wished to take the earliest opportunity of making a brief statement in defence of the Army authorities, who were unable to be there to defend themselves. The hon. and gallant member had condemned the practice of confidential reports in the Army, and had asserted that one officer, Col. Caldwell, had been practically excluded from the Army owing to his having been superseded. Col. Caldwell, he might say, was not superseded. He retired from the Army, and the Army Council regretted his retirement. That officer had written valuable books on military subjects, and had done well on the General Staff. He was given an opportunity of accepting appointments before his retirement, but he declined them and adhered to his determination to retire. The hon. and gallant member next referred to the case of Major-Gen. Sir Frederick Benson, who retired when not selected for the rank of lieutenant-general. Nobody said Mr. Haldane, recognised more than himself the good services rendered by the Major-Gen. Benson, who last month was rewarded by the King with a K. C. B. The number of lieutenant-generals was very limited, and there was no chance of finding him employment in a general's appointment. The hon. and gallant member also referred to the case of Major-Gen. Scobell, more particularly in relation to Capt. Bryce Wilson, of the 5th Lancers. The hon. and gallant member seemed to thing that the removal of Capt. Bryce Wilson and other officers of the 5th Lancers on half-pay was due to Major-Gen. Scobell. He was quite mistaken. It was due to the representations of officers of much higher rank than Major-Gen. Scobell. In this as in other matters, the Army Council endeavoured to act without partiality, favour, or affection. This officer was informed by the General Officer Commanding that his removal from the command of the battalion was recommended and the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief supported that recommendation. The case was considered by the Selection Board, who decided that the retention of this officer was not in the interests of his regiment or of the Service. As regarded the case of Mr. J. S. Gage of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, Mr. Gage joined from the Militia and from the first was reported upon as lacking in the qualifications necessary for a Cavalry officer.

Major Adam complained of the War Secretary's want of courtesy in not informing him of his intention of raising this matter on that occasion. (Opposition cheers.) With reference to the case of Col. Caldwell, the right hon. gentleman said that that officer was not superseded. But when a senior officer was passed over for promotion by an officer junior to him, as had occurred here, what did the right hon. gentleman call it but supersession? (Opposition cheers.) Sir Frederick Benson was also passed over, and it was in that way that the Army every day lost some of its very best officers. It was most unfortunate that officers could not know on what grounds the Selection Board arrived at their decisions. Officers had a right to see the confidential reports that were made by their commanding officers concerning them and it was notorious that Capt. Bryce Wilson had never been allowed to see the reports that were made upon him. In justice to the Army an officer should be given the full grounds for his removal and a right of appeal. If he was not to have that he ought to be allowed a full court of inquiry so that both sides of the case should be heard.

Sir A. Acland-Hood said it must be clear to all old soldiers in the House that the present system of confidential reports on officers required very careful consideration and overhauling. It was a system under which much injustice might be done, and against which the injured officer had no redress. He thought it extremely unfair that the right hon. gentleman should have specially put down that vote to make an attack on Major Adam without giving that hon. and gallant member notice on his intention. (Opposition cheers).

Lord Hugh Cecil was not satisfied wit the explanation of Mr. Haldane, and moved that the further consideration of this vote be adjourned.

The motion was, however, defeated by 146 to 114.

EDWARD VII. MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The following letter has been addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Edward VII Memorial Fund :—The Government do not wish to exercise any pressure on the Committee in regard to the matter (i. e. the form of memorial),,but as they have observedin the papers that the idea that the memorial should take the shape of a consumptive hospital has been received with some public favour, the Government would be willing, if this scheme were adopted, to contribute from the provincial funds an amount equal to the subscriptions realised." A meeting of the general committee will be held on the 5th August to decide the form of memorial, and the executive committee has resolved to recommend that the form of memorial be a "Hospital for Consumptives," and a resolution will be moved to that effect.

DR. ABDUL GHANI'S GUARDS.

Summary "Justice".

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Dr. Abdul Ghani is reported still alive, though under very careful observation at Sherpur. The soldier on guard looking after him the other day was indiscreet enough to ask the doctor to prescribe for some ailment, and the fact was brought to the notice of the Amir. The man was promptly put to death, being blown from the cannon. Orders were issued for the changing of the guard every week.

FLOODS IN MOTIHARI.

Serious Loss of Life and Property.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

There was a sudden rise of the river Gandak and the whole of the Motihari district is under water. The town is threatened. European officials have taken refuge in the Circuit House since Tuesday night. Courts, bazars, and schools are closed. Several villages are reported to have been washed away. Immense loss of life and property is apprehended.

RAIN AND LANDSLIPS AT DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

More landslips have occurred at Darjeeling. There has been no further loss of life. Rain continued to fall all last night, but shows signs of slightly clearing. All places where landslips were thought likely were cleared of their inhabitants, but up to the present no further damage to house property is reported. Several breaches have taken place on the D. H. Railway and the mail train takes over another five hours to reach Darjeeling.

TIBETAN AFFAIRS.

Position of Our Trade Agencies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The following Press Communique was issued to-day :—

Reports have for some time past reached the Government of India to the effect that a certain amount of unrest prevails in Tibet and in view to meet any possible eventualities it has been decided to collect at Gnatong supplies sufficient to allow of the prompt relief of Gyantse, should necessity arise. Preparations for the collection of supplies will be made forthwith, but no advance will be made across the frontier unless an attack is made on either of the Trade Agencies or unless the Government of India are satisfied that such an attack is immediate. Should it unfortunately be necessary to send troops into Tibet territory, the object of the advance would be solely to prove for the protection of the British officers in charge of the Trade Agencies and their establishments. They will remain strictly neutral in the event of a conflict between the Chinese and Tibetans and will be withdrawn as soon as circumstances permit.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

An official announcement regarding the situation in Tibet only confirms the report which has been current at Darjeeling. The influx of the Chinese near Lhassa and Chumbi has not yet abated and the relation between the Chinese and Tibetans has not improved, on the contrary it is growing bitter which may at any time complicate the situation. The collection of supplies is going on at Gnatong and itis understood that the 2nd battalion, 10th Gurkhas, now at Almora, and 48th Pioneers at Allahabad, have been warned for service. A small section of mountain battery will also be detailed. There is no immediate prospect of a move across the frontier, but the situation will need careful watching. The escorts of the Trade Agencies are not sufficiently strong and reinforcements may be requisitioned for which adequate arrangements have been made.

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.

Madras Presidency Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 29.

The total number of deaths for the quarter ending 31st March among cattle from disease was 18,544 against 23,364 in the previous quarter. The decrease was marked against rinderpest, which has manifested a steady decline since the quarter ending the 31st December 1908, and this may be attributed to the preventive measures of inoculation adopted in almost all parts of the presidency. According to the report of the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department, the districts that suffered the heaviest loss during the quarter under review are Tinnevelly (1379), Malabar (766), North Arcot (759), and Kadura. Anthrax caused 2,258 deaths. To wild animals are ascribed 2,329 deaths, and criminal poisoning accounted for three of the deaths. The Government in their order wish to know whether the Veterinary Department have been able to trace the course of rinderpest from one tract of country to another, and if they had been able to check the advance of the disease by the introduction of inoculation in the areas threatened with invasion.

A POLITICAL PRISONER'S LETTER.

Warder Heavily Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Ramrekh Gowalla, warder in the Alipore Central Jail, was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment this afternoon by the Police Magistrate of Alipore for carrying a letter from a political prisoner to the latter's father on the promise of a handsome reward. The Jail authorities caught him redhanded. As Mr. Emerson, the Superintendent, appeared to give evidence the accused confessed his guilt and asked for pardon.

PARCEL CONTAINING AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A curious story was related yesterday before the Commissioner of Police, in connection with the accidental finding of a quantity of ammunition in a parcel at Barisal a few days ago. It was stated that a parcel of books was despatched to a Mahomedan, named Ismail Sikdar, at Barisal, by a book-seller of Mechua Bazar, named Korban, which opened out accidentally before delivery, and was found to contain several bullets and a quantity of gun-powder. The consignor was arrested on Wednesday by the police at his shop in Mechua Bazar. The shop was searched, but nothing incriminating was found. The accused is awaiting trial.

BENGALI WRITER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 29.

Rai Bahadur Kali Prasanna Ghose Vidyasagar, C.I.E., the well known Bengali writer and orator, died this morning at four o'clock at his Dacca residence. Three days ago the Rai Bahadur was attacked with an abscess in the lower jaw, which was to be operated on to-day. The death is believed to have been hastened by diabetes. He was nearly seventy.

CHOLERA IN ALLAHABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

Cholera is raging in Allahabad. Ten deaths have occurred daily for some days, the sporadic outbreak having scattered all over the town. It is not confined to any particular ward Among the victims was Shamsudin Ahmed, a Barrister, who died on Wednesday. References were made at the High Court yesterday. The Chief Justice, addressing the Bar, expressed the regret of the Judges at the sad event.

THE FARIA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

Faria, a student of the Calcutta Boys' School, who shot Sergt. Pomfrey, was placed before the Deputy Commissioner of Police this morning and he stated that he did not know the rifle was loaded. After cross-examination he admitted he knew the rifle was loaded and picked it up and pulled the trigger accidentally. Pomfrey's rifle was not loaded. Faria will be charged with committing a rash and negligent act.

THE HINDUPUR SHOOTING CASE.

Private Tubby's Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JULY 29.

The trial of Private Tubby, of the 13th Hussars, continued to-day before the District Magistrate at Hindupur. Great interest is evinced in the case and the court was crowded. Mr. Lawrence, accused's counsel, claimed for his client trial as a British subject. The Prosecuting Inspector conducted the prosecution.

Jemadar Avantaran, 61st Pioneers, said he travelled with Tubby in the second class from Guntakal to Hindupur. On arrival witness's wife and family went to the rear of the station to eat food. Tubby went to the 2nd class waiting-room. He saw Moore inside the waitingroom later he took his family to the Bangalore side of the station and ten minutes later saw accused fill the magazine of his rifle and call for the stationmaster. Accused told him to keep back or he might shoot. No one was on the platform but sleeping women. Witness said he took his family to a house at the back of the station and while there heard six or seven shots. He saw accused at 1 a.m. that morning and later at Bangalore.

Thakier Sangh, Assistant, Bowring Civil Hospital, Bangalore identified Abdul Kaddur as the man who came for treatment ou 7th May. He had a punctured wound on the left side of the neck caused by a bullet.

Binnyak Moodhliar, Assistant Stationmaster, Hindpur, said he was on duty on 6th May. He saw Tubby with other passengers descend from the train that night. He was on duty to attending to the telegraph instruments. He was not sleeping. He heard some one calling for the Stationmaster and saw a soldier holding a rifle. He reported the matter to the Stationmaster in the latter's house and both with the plague Jamadar returned to the station. The Stationmaster said to Tubby: "We will assist you if you lay down the gun." Tubby refused. Witness then at the Stationmaster's request went for the police. Witness heard six or seven shots. The Bangalore train then came in. He did not see Tubby again. There were some people on the platform near the waiting-room. There was only one lamp burning on the station verandah at the time.

ALLEGED ENTICING A MARRIED WOMAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 29.

Lal Mahomed, husband of Mussamat Noor Jahan, has filed a complaint against S. Nasir-ud-in, Municipal Commissioner, Delhi, under section 498, Indian Penal Code, alleging that accused enticed his wife Mussamat Noor Jehan away with criminal intent. Lala Hari Chand, Magistrate, 1st class, on proof of marriage issued a warrant for the arrest of accused. The latter soon surrendered and was admitted to bail in the sum of Rs. 500. The case is under enquiry.

PANDIT VIDYASAGAR'S ANNIVERSARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 29.

To commemorate the anniversary of the late Pandit Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, a meeting was held this evening at the newly erected Bar Library Hall under the presidency of Prof. B. N. Das, of the Dacca College. Several speeches were delivered touching the life and works of the illustrious dead.

CALCUTTA GARRIWALLAS.

Charge of Bribery.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

An enquiry into the charges of bribery brought by garriwallas against the S. P. C. A. Agent S. C. Roy, has been completed. The report has been submitted to Mr. Justice Bratt. The garriwallas intend to move the Lieutenant-Governor for a public enquiry.

THE SHAHPUR DACOITY CASE.

A Durwan Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

In connection with the dacoity at Shahpur one and a half miles from Belvedere, the police have arrested a Durwan in the employ of the Port Commissioners and his brother constable at Garden Reach thana. The police have also arrested another up-country man on suspicion.

FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 28.

A serious fire broke out in 8 Louden Street this morning. The fire originated through the short circuit in a electric motor. The stairs and two platforms and a window were considerably damaged. The damage is estimated to be Rs. 200.

ILLICIT COINING IN AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

The Amir, it would appear, has been somewhat concerned at the amount of base coin in circulation in Afghanistan. In the Durbar recently, he exhorted the Sirdars to take energetic steps in the districts to put a stop to llicit coining.

THE 'PRAJASAKTI" STOPPED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A security has been demanded by the Magistrate of Sylhet, from the "Prajasakti," a religious organ of Habiganj, on the occasion of the new printer's declaration. The paper has been stopped in consequence.

RIOTING AT THAKURGAON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 29.

A pleader of Dinjapur and a Muktear of Thakurgaon have been charged before the Sub-Divisional Officer of Thakurgaon with rioting. The prosecution witnesses failed to attend the Court on the day of hearing, and warrants have been issued against them. The case has been adjourned.

POLICE BOATS WITHDRAWN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JULY 29.

The boats containing sub-inspectors and constables that were located at the principal river and canal junction in Vekranapur for the prevention of dacoities, have been withdrawn. It is believed the system is to be held in abeyance till next winter.

THE gold figures for the India Office for the week ending 22nd July, were £14,04,302.

AFGHANS TROUBLED BY SHINWARIS.

Punitive Expedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 29.

The Shinwaris have been giving the Afghan authorities a good deal of trouble, their latest exploit being the looting in broad daylight of a band of pilgrims from Bokhara, on the road between Jellalabad and Dakha. Travellers along the Jellalabad Road in consequence are enjoined to place themselves under the protection of the Kafila guards. The Afghan authorities can hardly afford to let the Shinwaris get too much out of hand and there is already a report to the effect, that some form of punitive expedition is being orgnised against them. Sirdar Khan of Girdap, who has signalised his return to the Mohmand country by putting a stop to the raiding of the Mohmands has been ordered to accompany the expedition.

SIMLA, JULY 29.

The Amir is organising a small punitive expedition against Sangukhel Shinwaris for their constant raids into Afghan territory. The Amir is seeking the aid of the Afghan section of the Mohamands for the purpose. The Shinwaris are well armed and it is not likely to prove quite a walk over for the Afghan troops. The clan has reputation as good fighting men.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Rose, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Captain Babonah, I.M.S., is selected for plague duty in the Punjab.

Mr. Justice Harington will officiate as Chief Justice, Bengal, vice Sir Lawrence Jenkins who proceeds on one month's leave prior to the coming long vacation.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Dixon, R. E., officiates as Secretary, Public Works Department, North-West Frontier Province.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt Heale is appointed Asst. Commissioner and Commandant, Border Military Police.

The appointment of Count Thurn as Consul General for Austro-Hungarian Empire is recognised.

Lieut. Burke, R. A., officiates as inspecting officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, vice Capt. Kelly on four months' leave.

Lieutenant Dodd, 31st Lancers, has been selected for appointment with the Frontier Militia.

The appointment of Mr. R. D. Dinshaw as Consul for Portugal at Aden is recognised.

The provisions of Indian Limitation Act will apply to the Persian Coast and Islands.

The "Gazette of India" publishes revised rules of India regarding the submission or withholding by local Governments or administrations and by officers of the Political Department of the Government of India of petitions, memorials and other papers of same class relating to matters affecting persons of places under their political charge when such petitions or other papers are addressed to the Government of India, to His Majesty the King-Emperor of India or the right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Fink is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gleeson is appointed Registrar of the Department.

Conductor Duffy officiates as Registrar vice Mr. Gleeson, on leave.

Major Jackson, Military Accountant, is granted four months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains Novis and Twigg, both, of the I.M.S, are promoted Majors; Lieuts. Acton, Green, Armytang, Dickson, Conllie, Russel, Wright, Rai, Riddell, Barket, Howlett, Thomas, and Smith become Captains.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

A. H. B. Gray is promoted Sub-Lieutenant.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act 1878 (8) of 1878 the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea or by land into British India of any copy of the booklet entitled "Indian Home Rule" by M. K. Gandhi of Johannesburg, South Africa.

WEEKLY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 28.

During the week ending 23rd July the total mortality from plague was 554 against 737 cases. Bombay Presidency had 217 deaths, Madras 39, Bengal 31, the United Provinces 29, the Punjab 21, Burma 66, the Central Provinces 43, Mysore 43, Hyderabad 60 and Rajputana 5.

THE MANDVI FIRE.

AT the next monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia will move the following :—"That the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation whether the motor chemical fire engine and escape were taken to the scene of the recent fire at DeSouza Steet and if so how long after the occurrence of the fire and the receipt of the alarm; when the Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade arrived at the scene of the fire; whether any efforts were made to utilize any and if so how many fire escapes and jumping sheets and nets and when, and if not, why not; and to favour the Corporation with an early report as to whether it is not advisable and necessary to provide for a few more motor telescopic fire escapes of sufficient height and a separate special staff at convenient centres in each Ward of the City for promptly taking the escapes and jumping sheets and nets to the scene of fire; and if desirable to embody in the Budget for the next official year proposals for providing the same."

LLOYD'S shipbuilding returns for the United Kingdom for the quarter ending June 30th show that there were 394 vessels, exluding warships, under construction with a gross tonnage of 1,118,587, 371 being steamers and 23 sailing vessels. The figures show an increase over the March quarter, when 386 vessels were being built of a tonnage of 1,057,685, and also over the corresponding quarter of last year, when there were "on the stocks" 308 with a tonnage of 745,705. The figures of the warship tonnage now being built (378,523 tons displacement) are the largest reported since June, 1901. There are being built at the Royal dockyards ten warships—two battleships at Portsmouth, two armoured cruisers at Devonport, two third-class cruisers at Pembroke, and four submarines at Chatham. At private yards five battleships, three armoured cruisers, eight protected cruisers, 29 torpedo-destroyers, and five submarines with a total tonnage of 239,193 are being built for the British Navy, and two battleships, one scout, and three torpedo-boat-destroyers for other Navies. The chief acceleration in shipbuilding seems to be taking place in Newcastle, Sunderland, Middlesbrough and Hartlepool.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The King held a Court at St. James's Palace on July 8 and received addresses from a number of public bodies, including Convocations of the Provinces of Canterbury and York.

The King and Queen left London on July 11 on a visit to Aldershot.

The King has appointed Sir William Crookes and Mr. Thomas Hardy to the Order of Merit.

In the House of Lords on July 11 the Earl of Dartmouth raised another discussion on the present position of the Territorial Force, especially in regard to the relations between the County Associations and the War Office.

In the House of Commons, on July 12, Mr. Shackleton's Parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill was read a second time by 299 votes to 190, and was then by 320 votes to 175, referred to a Committee of the whole House.

The Naval Construction Vote was before the House of Commons yesterday. An amendment moved by Mr. Dillon to reduce the vote by the sum of two millions was negatived by 298 votes to 70, and the vote was agreed to.

Two more meetings of the Government and Opposition representatives have been held for the discussion of the Constitutional question.

Mr. A. Henderson, M.P., the chairman of the Labour Party, in a [illegible] in a Labour journal says the Labour Party decline to associate themselves with any attempt to fix up an agreement behind closed doors. He has no idea how long the Conference is to continue, but ventures to assert that if there is not some official intimation soon there will develop a very serious political situation.

Speaking on July 8 at the dinner of the India Civil Service Dinner Club at the Trocadero Restaurant, Lord Curzon paid a warm tribute to the unwavering loyalty of the Indian Civil Service to every Viceroy.

They built up his triumphs, if he had any, and, said his Lordship, they covered up his mistakes, which were certain to be neither few nor far between. The history of India was the main tribute to the work of the Civil Service.

He said it was a happy omen for the future that the new Viceroy, whose appointment had been received with widespread and legitimate approval, was a member of the great sister Civil Service in this country.

Mr. Chamberlain on July 8 celebrated the seventy-fourth anniversary of his birthday, and received a large number of letters and telegrams of congratulation.

A complimentary banquet in his honour was held at the Prince's Restaurant at night, and was attended by a large number of peers, members of Parliament, and others. Mr. Balfour wrote expressing his regret that he was unable to be present.

The Incorporated Law Society held a meeting on July 8 to protest against an observation concerning the society made by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech in the House of Commons on the third reading of the Consolidated Fund Bill. In reference to the matter Mr. George has written a letter to the society.

Lord Ampthill presided at a dinner of the Liberal Union Club to Liberal Unionist members on July 12, and referred to the great work of the Liberal Unionists in relation to the question of the unity of the Empire, the union of the kingdom, Tariff Reform, and education.

At Bisley the Mother Country won the Kolapore Cup from Canada by two points, the scores being 798 and 796 respectively. The Echo Shield was won by England.

Shooting for the King's Prize in the first stage was concluded on July 13, when Capt. D. Campbell, of the 8th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, won the bronze medal.

The cricket match at Lord's between the Gentlemen and Players resulted in a victory for the Players by 10 wickets.

A sensational finish was witnessed in the Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's when Eton won by nine runs.

Owing to an accident to Mr. Francis Grenfell, the Old Etonian polo team will be unable to play America, as had been arranged.

The Army airship Beta made a successful flight from Aldershot to London and back on July 12, rounding the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in magnificent style.

The second day of the international flying meeting at Bournemouth was brought to an abrupt and tragic conclusion on July 12 by a terrible accident, whereby the Hon. C. S. Rolls, one of the foremost of English aviators, lost his life.

At a meeting of the Cretan National Assembly, on July 9, it was resolved to admit the Moslem deputies to the Chamber without the formality of the oath.

The Obituary List of the week includes : Brig-Gen. W. E. G. L. Bulwer, C. B., Col. G. C. Mansel, Col. E. Le Pelley, Col. P. W. Powlett, Lieut.-Col. Sr. J. Richardson, Lieut.-Col. H. A. Mersewether, and Mr. R. D. Broadfoot, I. C. S.

LAW GUARANTEE SOCIETY.

Copies have been issued of the Scheme of Arrangement under section 120 of the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, which has been drawn up by the liquidators of the Law Guarantee Trust and Accident Society (Limited) for submission to the creditors of the society. The scheme appears to be well devised in the interests of all parties, but it is, of course, for the creditors to decide whether they will accept it or not. The reasons adduced in its favour by the liquidators and the committee of inspection are weighty, and are likely, to think, to satisfy the creditors that the plan proposed is the best that can be arrived at. It is important to notice, in view of the agitation that has been carried on for some time past in favour of a full inquiry into the history of the society, that, as the liquidators point out in a note to their circular accompanying the scheme, "the scheme does not touch and is not intended to touch the question of an inquiry into the reasons for the failure of the society. The committee of inspection is given full powers of requiring information to be given and investigations and examinations to be made."

The principal objects which are aimed at are :—

(1) Postponing the time for the settlement of the claims of creditors till December 31 1918 so that time may be given to both the liquidators and to the holders of the securities to realize to the best advantage, and to enable arrangements and compromises to be carried through.

(2) Providing for all creditors receiving not less than 3 per cent. interest on their claims being ascertained during the period of postponement.

(3) Placing the holders of the mortgage insurance policies in the position of secured creditors, thereby giving to them an effective control over their primary securities, but at the same time limiting their claims in the liquidation to their unsecured balances.

(4) Organizing the debenture-holders by means of committees so that the liquidators may have a reasonable number of representative creditors to deal with, and not thousands of individual debenture-holders.

(5) Placing the holders of the debentures guaranteed by the society in the position of secured creditors.

The circular goes on to say :—In conclusion we wish to say that the matter is entirely one for the creditors themselves to decide, subject, of course, to the sanction of the Court; but we think we ought to express our opinion that the scheme is very greatly for the benefit of the creditors as a whole. The number of creditors is enormous, of whom the bulk may be said to be contingent creditors. The holders of mortgage insurance policies represent sums amounting to over £5,000,000, and the holders of guaranted debentures represent sums amounting to about £6,000 000. Apart from a scheme, proofs would be lodged at an early date by this mass of actual and contingent creditors; but a dividend could not safely be declared till the bulk of men securities had been realized, and there would probably be a great deal of friction and much litigation with regard to the realization of such securities. We see at present no reason to anticipate that the end of the liquidation, if it proceeds in the ordinary way, will be in sight before the date fixed by the scheme, and in the meantime of course no interest could be paid. On the whole, therefore, we recommend the scheme as being a fair solution of the many difficulties by which the liquidation of the society will otherwise be attended and as giving to creditors the best prospect of payment in full or securing the largest dividends possible.

THE engagement is announced of Hugh Frederick Lewis, the Queen's Regiment, youngest son of Colonel J. F. Lewis, R.E., retired, and of Mrs. Lewis, of Myddelton, Winchester, and Winifred Rachel Griffith, third daughter of Major-General C. M. Griffith, Bombay Staff Corps, retired, and Mrs. Griffith, of Maes Gwyn, Winchester.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER.

Lord Curzon's Speech on India.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston addressed the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club on July 8 at the Trocadero Restaurant. Sir William Lee-Warner presided, and among the large company present were: Sir Steuart C. Bayley, Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, Mr. C. S. Belli, Sir C. A. Elliott, Sir H. M. Durand, Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Mr. G. H. M. Batten, Sir J. Bampfylde Fuller, Mr. W. J. Walhouse, Mr. J. W. Macnabb, Sir Evan James, Mr. L. White King, Mr. W. Woodward, Sir H. Thirkell White Sir W. E. Ward, Sir C. J. Lyall Sir A. C. Trevor Mr. L. F. Tottenham, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Mr. K. G. Gupta, Sir E. R. Henry and Mr. Aston Low (Hon. Secretary of the Club).

Lord Curzon, who was received with cheers on rising, said:—I have been invited to propose the toast of the evening, which is that of the Service to which we all belong. I do not think myself that a higher compliment can be paid to an ex-Viceroy of India than to be asked to take part in this annual dinner of the Civil Service. Twice previously has this honour been offered to me, and on neither occasion was I able to come. The first time was in 1904, when I was in England in the interval between my two terms of office, and when, unfortunately, ill-health stood in my way. The second occassion was in 1906, when other circumstances intervened. And now I am here for the first time to-night close upon twelve years from the date when I was appointed Viceroy of India. I say that I regard it as a great compliment, because the Viceroy of India, although he is for a term of years the head of what I regard as the greatest Civil Service in the world—(hear, hear)—is, at the same time, an outsider and an alien to it. I suppose when he is regarded with a certain amount of intelligent and interested suspicion (laughter); his record is scanned for what he has said or done; bets are made as to what he will do, or rather as to what he will not do. (Laughter.) When he arrives upon the scene in India I daresay that many members of the Civil Service smile at his impetuosity; he is lucky if they do not shudder at his ignorance. (Laughter.) And yet all the time that he is there he receives from the Civil Service a loyalty which never wavers. (Hear, hear.) They place at his disposal the abundant stores of their own official knowledge and experience; they build up his triumphs if he has any; they cover up his mistakes, which are certain to be neither few nor far between. ("No, no.") And at the end of his time, if I may speak for myself, it is impossible for a Viceroy to leave India without a deep and grateful attachment to the Service of which he has been the titular chief for a number of years. (Cheers.) Sometimes I think that that feeling deepens into a stronger and a warmer emotion. I certainly bound myself by ties of attachment to some of my old colleagues, I daresay present here to-night, which will last as long as life itself; while in the case of others—perhaps I may be allowed to mention the names of Ibbetson and Deane and some others also—the feelings of which I speak have neither been extinguished nor diminished by the grave. (Cheers.) Nothing would be easier for me in proposing this toast than to flatter the Civil Service of India After all I have only got to tell the truth for you to receive the most acceptable of all forms of flattery. Yet I am going to say to-night nothing whatever about the merits of the Civil Service nothing about the disinterested service which you have rendered in that country, nothing about your freedom from political bias or prepossession, nothing about the high standard of honour that exists in the Civil Service or the equally strong devotion to duty, nothing about the regard which all of you feel and have often shown for the country of whose honour you are in charge, or of your devotion to the interests of the people over whom you are placed. "si monumentum requiris, circumspice—a tag sufficiently familiar to be intelligible (laughter), even to the distinguished audience that I see before me. After all, the history of India is the main tribute to the work of the Civil Service, and with that reflection and with my tag I think I may pass away to other branches of the subject.

TWO FEATURES OF THE SERVICE.

But there are two features about the Civil Service which I should like to mention before I go on. The first is this. I think you only see the Civil Service at its very best when it is working under the strain of some great affliction or disaster in India, such, for instance, as plague or famine. Plague was continuous through my time; famine marked a considerable portion of it. And I submit it is at those moments that you realise, perhaps more fully than at any other, the real devotion of the Service, not only to the cause of duty, but to the interest of the people of India themselves. The servants on those occasions will work themselves to the bone in the discharge of their duty. Very often the eye of no official lights upon their labours; sometimes, perhaps, too often, no order ever shines upon their breasts. And yet they go on working, up to the end even sometimes at a sacrifice of their lives. And I think one of the things that I remember most clearly is the impression produced upon me in my tours when in remote parts of the country I came across silent tombstones that recorded the lives of Englishmen given up without a murmur to the service of the Indian people. (Cheers.) The second point which I would like to mention is this. We sometimes see it said or written that the Indian Civil Service is less in touch with the peoples of India than it used to be in the old days. Now this is a very vague and obscure phrase. What is the meaning of being in touch with the people? It is very difficult for any man to be closely in touch with the people of a foreign race; it is difficult for an Englishman to be closely in touch with a Spaniard, or a Russian with a Turk. But how much greater is that difficulty when between you and the people is erected a solid wall of difference, built up by religion and caste, and social custom and prejudice? How is it possible to be in real close touch with the people when you can never penetrate behind the veil of their domestic life? To that extent we never can be really in touch with the Indian people. But in so far as the use of the phrase means the exercise of the qualities of sympathy and conciliation and comprehension, then I hold that the charge, if it be directed against the Civil Service, altogether breaks down. (Cheers.) It is quite true that there is less time in India than there used to be for confidential intercourse between the Viceroy and members of the Indian community, that there is less leisure for patient investigation of cases, and that the Viceroy very likely is to a less extent than he used to be the "little father" of the people over whom he presides. I thing that is true. But do not imagine for a moment that that is the fault of the man himself. It is the fault of the system which he serves, of the Government under which he works, of the Secretary of State who is always calling upon him to answer questions, and of the House of Commons which is always bullying the Secretary of State into making these enquiries. (Hear, hear.) It is not the nature of the civilian that has changed; I do not believe for a moment that the nature of the official Englishman in India is one whit harder or less sympathetic than it used to be in the old days. No doubt we Englishmen in India all make mistakes of manner as well as in other directions. But if I look back upon my own experience I would say—and I say it truthfully—that those mistakes were seldom committed inside the ranks of the Civil Service. On the whole I came away from my Indian experience with the firm conviction that the example set by the Civil Service in India is, broadly speaking, an upright, righteous, and a kindly example.

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

That, I hope, is true so far as it goes, but none of us can deny that the conditions in India are changing very much and that the position of the civilian is not now what it was. Let us pause for a moment and see in what respect it is that the condition of the Civil servant in India is changing, and the effect which must be produced by that change upon the character and "moral" of the Service. In the first place it is a matter of common knowledge that there is not the same scope in India that there used to be for independent initiative and action. I do not think we must complain of that, because it is not limited to India. It is true of every administrative system in every country in the world, and it is the direct result not of any change in our own methods, but of the introduction of the electric telegraph. When you have that baneful influence at work (laughter)—and I have never yet met or heard of even the most courageous of civilians who had dared to cut a wire (laughter)—with the civilian constantly referring for orders along the wire to his superior and the superior still more constantly sending down orders to him (laughter)—you can quite understand that the old world of independent initiative, origination, and action has to a certain extent and inevitably passed away. But there is a second point of difference. As Government in India becomes more complex, so also I think it becomes less personal, and to that extent perhaps less humane and less feeling. Let me explain. It is almost impossible to exaggerate the extent to which the modern standards of administration, particularly in such departments as sanitation, education and the like, have increased the burdens and to that degree encroached upon the leisure of the civilian in India. (Cheers.) In the old days he used to be riding about the country; he is now much more often writing than riding. In the old days you used to hear of him sitting outside his tent dispensing patriarchal justice—(laughter)—to those who sought him; nowadays he is more likely to be inside the tent writing up his reports. I shudder to thing of the gallons of ink—(laughter)—futile and unnessary ink (laughter)—that are poured forth in India every year. I tried to cope with it in my day—(cheers)—but I am sure I left enough ink still being spilt there to float a dozen Dreadnoughts into the sea. I think it is undeniable, too, that fresh demands will be made upon the Civil Service of India in connection with the changes that have been introduced in the Government during the past few years—I mean in the direction of the expansion of the Legislative Councils.

AN EFFECT OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Men will be taken away from their work—they are already taken from their work—to sit at those Councils. They will have to reply to questions, and where they cannot do that they will have to provide material for other people to reply to questions. Hitherto they have had to satisfy the curiosity of the British Parliament, which from a remote distance has shown a certain parental interest in their welfare; now they will have to satisfy the demands of a number of local Parliaments, whose interest will be even keener and will not perhaps be equally parental. They will no doubt be subject to a scrutiny of their official acts and conduct even closer than that to which they have been accustomed, and I dare say they will be exposed to an invective even coarser than that with which they have hitherto been assailed. All these are circumstances of the time in India. Meanwhile there are other causes at work which to some extent are affecting the position of the civilian, and affecting it perhaps for the worse. Let me say that I do not include among them the greater risk to life from the weapon of the misguided assassin, although that also is a symptom of the present time. I do not include it because I firmly hope that it is merely a transient symptom of Indian politics. (Cheers.) I say I hope so, and I do not include it because, although it may be calculated to cause a certain amount of anxiety to a nervous parent, I do not believe it would deter from going to India a single high-minded, high-spirited young English gentleman. (Cheers.) After all, everybody who goes to India incurs a certain amount of risk from causes, climatic and otherwise; and if the fear of enteric or other cognate complaints has never deterred the young British soldier from going to India, still less, I am sure, would the fear of the knife or the bomb ever keep away the young civilian. (Cheers.) I therefore put that on one side. But there are other causes at work which may not be without their effect. There is the rise in prices in India, the increasing cost of house rents, the augmented charges for education—all of which make it rather more difficult than in former days for the civilian to make both ends meet. Then, in proportion as more places are found for natives of India in the Administration—and I am the last person to complain of that because that seems to me to be not only an inevitable, but a just concomitant of our rule—but in proportion as more places are found for Indians so fewer opportunities will be left open to the European.

THE INDIAN CAREER.

Sometimes, too, as we all know, circumstances occur—they have occurred in recent years—in which there has been a temporary block in promotion. (A cheer and laughter.) I am glad to hear the cheer, but I am rather surprised to note that it is the approving cheer of some apparent victim. (Laughter.) Well, gentlemen, I do not know whether it is a combination of these various causes—I hope, if it be so, it is a temporary and accidental combination—that has led to the apparent falling off in the attractiveness of the Indian career, in recent years, to the best products of our older English Universities. Owing to my connection with Oxford I follow rather closely what goes on there, and I am sorry to have seen figures which seem to show that whereas a few years ago—I think eight or ten years ago—at least half of the men who took the highest places in examinations opted for the Indian career, now the proportion of those who do so is less than one-third. (Hear, hear.) I have also seen in the Indian papers cases in which civilians have retired from the country as soon as they reached the minimum period of service and sometimes before they have qualified for their pension. These, I think, are serious symptoms to which we cannot be indifferent, symptoms which ought to be recommended to the careful attention of any Government and any Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.) Certainly I would lay down myself without hesitation this proposition, and I think it will command your assent, that while our rule in India depends upon many things, as, we are often told, upon sympathy, kindness, and conciliation, perhaps also to an equal degree upon courage and strength, yet it also depends in a higher degree than any upon our possession, our continued possession in India of a capable, a contented, and an efficient Civil Service. (Cheers.) You can only maintain British rule in India if the instruments by which you do it are the best which this country can produce. You can only have good government in India for the peoples of India—and, after, all, that is the object for which we are in the Country—if your administration is efficient.

SENTIMENTAL CRITICISM.

Now I sometimes read a certain amount of goody-goody, wishy-washy talk of a quasi-sentimental description, as a rule emanating from men the soles of whose feet have hardly been soiled with the dust of India—(laughter)—in which they tell us they are all for sympathy and conciliation and kindness. Well, I take leave to say that so are we all. (Hear, hear.) Many of you have practised those virtues for the greater part of a lifetime, instead of merely preaching them for six months. (Cheers.) Some of us have perhaps even suffered for practising them, but at the same time there is one thing which these gentlemen of whom I am speaking sometimes fail to grasp and that is that the one hope or at any rate the main hope of the poor millions of India in whom we with them are equally interested does not lie in the House of Commons, or the Secretary of State or even in the Government of India, but it lies in the individual Englishman the member of the Civil Service who is responsible for the charge of the district in which they live. (Cheers.) They are much more likely to look to him for their patronage and protection than they are even to the voluble speaker of their own race who cuts a big figure on the platform. (Laughter.) Therefore I say never take your eyes away from the standard of the Civil Service in India because as long as that standard remains high, your rule in India will be popular and successful, whereas if the standard of the Civil Service declines the power and prestige of your rule will decline in the same proportion. (Cheers.) I should like to submit to you what may at first sight seem a paradox, but what I believe to be profoundly true—namely, that the more posts you open to Indians in the country the greater the need for maintaining the high standard in the Civil Service. I say so for this reason—if I may adopt a military metaphor—the smaller the garrison with which you occupy a country the greater need that it should consist of picked men. We want your Civil Service in India as long as our rule lasts—and we at any rate decline to contemplate its termination—to be highly efficient because it has to keep the standard transmitted to it from the past to set the example and to maintain the tone. (Cheers.)

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Well, so far a good many of the factors and circumstances of which I have been speaking lie perhaps outside Government control. But before I sit down I should like to say that there are two services which I think the Government, both in India and at home, might render to their servants out there, and which the latter are entitled to look for from them. They are these. Do not ever let the idea get into the Civil Service in India that it does not much matter what they are doing, that the tide is setting against British administration in India, that it is turning against any exhibition of courage or independence or strength, that on the whole it is better for them to swim with the tide, rather than against it, and to clear out when their work is done. I say that that is a pernicious, a fatal, a disastrous idea. (Cheers.) If you have a listless or an apathetic Civil Service in India you will have an incompetent Civil Service. (Cheers.) If you take away the ideals of the service you will take away its character at the same time. I hope that anybody in authority who ever speaks or writes about India will continue to impress upon the Civil Service of that country that they are engaged now, as they have been for a hundred years, in doing the greatest, the biggest, the noblest, and the grandest task in the world, and that, in proportion as they discharge this duty, not with mere perfunctory correctness, but with living enthusiasm, so will they be judged and rewarded by the Government which they serve.

Now, the second point is this. I think the Civil Service, and every member of the Civil Service, ought to feel that, while Government exercises a close scrutiny over his acts, punishing him or censuring him for anything that he does wrong at the same time it will support him to the uttermost in everything that he does for the best—(cheers)—and that he will not at any time, in deference to considerations either of parliamentary expedience or of local popularity, be thrown to the wolves. (Loud cheers.) As long as a civilian is doing good work for Britain, I say, that the arm of Britain ought to be behind him. I say, therefore, that it rests with Government—with the provincial Governments in the first place, with the Government of India in India, and with the Government and the Secretary of State at home—to keep up the standard and to invigorate the hearts of their Civil Servants in that country. It is all very well to claim that they should have confidence in the Government. That is true, and that is all right, but let the Government have confidence in them. (Cheers.)

THE NEW VICEROY.

Well, I think it is a happy omen for the future conduct of affairs in India that the new Viceroy, who has just been appointed, and whose appointment has been received with such widespread and legitimate acclaim, is himself a member of the great sister Civil Service of this country. (Cheers.) He has always been distinguished during his career by his loyalty to that service and by the esteem and confidence which have come to him in consequence. He is, as I know, going out to India not merely with the desire, which any outgoing Viceroy cannot but feel, to do such justice as he can to the vast populations that are committed to his care and to carry to successful issues, if it may be, the policies which have been initiated in recent years, but also to encourage, to hearten, and to support the Civil Service of which he will be the titular head. (Cheers.) It is not necessary for me in this assembly to claim for him the loyalty of the Civil Service, because of that he is perfectly assured in advance—(cheers)—to a degree greater, perhaps, than falls to the lot of any administrator in any other country in the world; but, at least, let us all hope for him to-night a happy and a successful career. (Cheers.) Let us hope that the new Viceroy and the Civil Service in combination—because neither is any good without the other—will succeed in conferring upon India during the next five years a lustrum of progress and of peace.

AEROPLANE ACCIDENT.

Mr. Rolls Killed at Bournemouth.

The Hon. C. S. Rolls fell while he was competing for the alighting prize at Bournemouth on Tuesday, July 12, and received injuries from which he died soon afterwards.

The accident happened just in front of the grand stand. Mr. Rolls went up with his French-built Wright biplane at 25 minutes past 12 o'clock in an attempt to win the alighting prize. This prize is awarded to the competitor who, after flying over a prescribed course, alights within a marked circle representing an island of 100 yards diameter, and brings his machine to a stop nearest to the centre. Mr. Grahame-White had succeeded earlier in the morning in getting within 43ft. in. of the bulls-eye. Mr. Rolls in one attempt had stopped 78ft.10in. from the cenre, and in attempting to improve on this he met with the accident. He accended and made one small circle, gradually increasing his altitude. Then, in a wider circle, he swept over the motor enclosure at great speed with a following wind, and he heeded round at the back of the grand stand, coming into the teeth of the wind and riding down on a steep gradient towards the alighting point. Passing over the lawn at a height of 70ft., he stopped his motor and began to glide down at an angles 40deg. in an effort to use the opposing wind so as to avoid a long run on the ground. To check the decent and to alight on the landing wheels of the machine. Mr. Rolls brought the elevating planes up very sharply.

In this Wright machine, which is the same as that in which Mr. Rolls achieved the double crossing of the Channel, there is a tail plane, which is intended to secure some of the longitudinal flight stability that is obtained with the Farman and other biplanes. This tail is a monoplane horizontal piece close to the two vertical rudder planes, and it moves in unison with the elevating planes in front, but of course in the opposite way. Thus, when the front planes are tilted upwards the tail plane has its leading edge depressed. When he crossed the Channel Mr. Rolls had a similar tail plane, but it was fixed, and he believed that it greatly assisted stability, but that it tended to counteract the effect of the movements of the elevator. Therefore he changed it for the new adjustable "stabilizer," which is a Wright patent. The new plane was attached on the Sunday, and Mr. Rolls flew with it on the Tuesday when it certainly increased the facility with which upward and downward movements could be made. The sudden air pressure on the tail plane caused by the airman's apparently rather violent pull on the lever made it give way.

THE FALL OF THE AEROPLANE.

The machine was at an altitude of about 50ft. when the left side of the tail plane broke away with part of the left of the rudder. In an instant there was a sound as of splitting wood, and the elevating plane swung back, the connecting gear, no doubt, being all disarranged. The thousands of spectators saw what had happened, and the silence of horror fell upon the crowd as the head of the machine was seen to turn sharply towards the earth and then back, so that the whole structure was upside down. It was in that position that the biplane struck the ground after having fallen sheer from a height of 30ft. or 40ft. The crash was appalling, and it was followed instantly by a loud report—the explosion of the motor. From the first it was clear that if Mr. Rolls had not been killed outright he must have suffered the gravest injuries.

Those who arrived first at the spot where the aeroplane fell found Mr. Rolls lying clear of the broken machine. So far as could be seen he had not been badly cut. He was lifted up and placed on one of the broken planes, and as there was some slight movement of the body an attempt was made at artificial respiration. On the arrival of Dr. Hardy, R.N., other was administered. This, however, was a forlorn hope, and the doctor expressed the opinion that death had been virtually instantaneous from concussion. Immediately afterwards the signal indicating that no further flying would take place that day was hoisted.

It is recalled now that Mr. Rolls, after descending from his attempt to win the altitude prize, remarked that when he attained a height of 1,000ft. he found that his machine would not readily answer the rudder. He thought that something was wrong with the mechanism, and he descended, but an examination showed that apparently all was in order, and he concluded that he had encountered a current of air. On the previous day, however, when the new tail was being attached to his aeroplane, the mechanics working from the French drawings found a difficulty in ascertaining the correct position. There was a long discussion on this point. From the satisfactory behaviour of the machine on the Tuesday it is believed that, so far as the position of the tail and its fittings was concerned, all was in order.

Captain Maitland, in an interview with a Press representative at Southbourne, said that he was not far off when the accident happened. There was a loud snap before the machine had reached the ground. He saw something break away in the rudder, and this caused the machine to dive. He considered that the accident was caused entirely by the rudder's giving way owing to the immense strain put upon the machine in making the landing in the high wind. Before landing the tail broke away and the wires and tail were crumpled up in the air. The machine was broken to pieces on touching the ground.

Captain Dickson, who was also present, said that Mr. Rolls came down at too sharp an angle. The wind was too strong for him. In making a volplane the head of a machine was turned down and the ignition was generally cut off. Then the machine came down like a shot from a pistol. Mr. Rolls had not cut off his engine, so that he must have come down all the faster. Captain Dickson thinks that nothing was broken until the machine touched the ground. The accident, he says, was exactly similar to that which happened to Wachter at Rheims.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held at Bournemouth on Wednesday, only formal evidence being taken. Dr. Hammond Field said Mr. Rolls was alive when he saw him immediately after the fall, but he died within a minute. The verdict was that "Mr. Rolls lost his life by concussion and laceration of the brain owing to a fall from a biplane."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Debate in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons of July 11 the debate on the parliamentary Franchise (Women) Bill was commenced, when Mr. Shackleton, in moving the second reading, based his demand for the enfranchisement of women occupiers on the principle that taxation and representation should go together, and on the argument that, as all adults were expected to obey the law, women ought to have some control over legislation. His estimate was that the Bill would add about a million women to the electorate, and he asked the House to consent to the addition as an experiment. "Try it," said the hon. member persuasively. His statement when introducing the Bill that it was the thin edge of the wedge had been much criticised, but what would have been said if he had proposed the thick end? He avowed that for his part he would have liked "to go the whole hog." Having glanced at the success of women in various callings—literature, medicine, education—he expressed himself as quite unable to understand the logical position of a State that refused to allow them to record by vote their views on public questions. Women, he pointed out, were deemed worthy of selection for work on Royal Commissions. The physical argument against the enfranchisement of the other sex he dismissed as nonsense. After calling attention to the example set in Australia and New Zealand, where women were enfranchised, he announced that if the Bill were read a second time by a satisfactory majority he should oppose its being referred to a Committee of the whole House. He did not wish the decision on the second reading to be merely academic, and order that the measure might get through it ought to go before a Grand Committee.

The motion was seconded by a Unionist member, Sir J. Rolleston.

Mr. F. E. Smith, who moved the rejection of the Bill, held the House with a cogent and eloquent speech, which was more than once referred to in the course of the debate as a brilliant effort. He made it quite clear that in his opinion to grant votes even to a few women must lead to the enfranchisement of the whole sex. If once the disqualification of sex were done away with, and a Bill of this kind were passed, the cause of women suffrage was won for all time. The object of the member for Clitheroe was universal adult suffrage, which would swell the electorate to twenty-three million voters and give to the women an actual majority. As for the Bill itself, he traversed the contention that it was democratic, as it would enfranchise rich women, not working men's wives. Combating the assertion that women had a right to votes, he submitted that the theory that a vote was a natural right was as dead as Rousseau. The principle that representation should accompany taxation was not of general application. Our Indian fellow-subjects paid taxes, but did not vote, nor did every man who bought an ounce of tobacco or a quart of ale. He affirmed boldly that after centuries of man-made law the deference with which women were treated to-day could not be paralleled, and he challenged any one to produce a case in their recent memory in which any question affecting women had been treated by Parliament otherwise than impartially.

A Liberal, Mr. Annan Bryce, seconded the rejection of the Bill.

Mr. Haldane, speaking for himself alone, gave the Bill a cordial support. He dwelt on the many social questions which were pressing for solution and which could not, in his opinion, be discussed in Parliament adequately in the absence of women. Among other matters, he mentioned the subject of women's wages, upon which they could not enforce their views as they could if the vote were given to them. He confessed that he did not much like the form of the Bill before the House, but he would rather have this measure than none at all. He observed parenthetically that he had never believed that women would become warriors or commanders-in-chief, or that men would nurse infants to any great extent, and said that he questioned seriously whether the advent of women to political life would make much difference in political affairs of magnitude.

Mr. Long inferred that Mr. Haldane was prepared to see women sitting in Parliament, and he was not contradicted. He derided the notion that the Bill was an experiment, for once passed, it would not be possible to withdraw from the women the right that would have been conferred. Members, he insisted, must ask themselves whether they were prepared to take a step which must result in the transfer of governing power from one sex to the other.

Mr. Lyttelton, who had been sitting near Mr. Long, rose next. As it was known that he intended to take a quite different view from that expressed by his friend, his appearance was the signal for bantering laughter. Reason and justice, he said, demanded that the Bill should pass. The difference of opinion between women on the subject dealt with by the measure disposed of the argument that if enfranchised they would be likely to vote all one way and override the men voters. He rather thought that considerations of honour should make them vote for the Bill, for they had all asked for the assistance of women in their political affairs, and it could not be right to accept such assistance on the one hand and on the other to refuse to women the most elementary political functions. In educational matters, upon questions of public health could not woman give them the greatest aid? Any one who should reject the special knowledge of women on such subject would be an ass declared the right hon. gentleman emphatically. He attached importance to the recognition of fitness of women as advisers upon Royal Commissions and other bodies, and asked whether it was wise or honourable after that recognition of woman's capacity to deny her privilege of voting. He brushed aside the argument that the effect of enfranchising woman would be to impair the vigour of Administrations. In the South African war were not the women our most implacable foes, and did they not stimulate the men to continue their resistance?

After Mr. Belloc had opposed the measure, Lord H. Cecil delivered a speech in support of it. There was nothing in the physical force argument, he said. There were women who could no doubt knock him down, but would it be contended that this was a good reason for disfranchising him, and ought Sandow, on account of his great strength, to be made a plural voter on a large scale?

Other speeches followed on one side and the other.

The debate was continued on July 12, when Mr. S. H. Butcher, finished a speech which was interrupted on the 11th at the hour for the adjournment of the debate, Mr. W. McLaren having also spoken, Mr. Churchill announced that he should not vote for the measure, an announcement which many members loudly cheered. While he held that the retention of the sex disqualification for the franchise was not necessary for the security of society, he was of opinion that it could not be proved that women had suffered any legislative disadvantage in consequence of the disability.

Other members having spoken, Mr. Asquith rose to enforce the view taken by the Home Secretary. Dispassionately, but very emphatically, he made it plain that his opinions on the suffrage question had undergone no change. He laid it down that, having regard to the social and political exigencies of a country and empire like ours, it was better to maintain the distinction of sex, which had always been treated as lying at the root of our parliamentary system, and which was recognised by all the great nations of the world. His attitude of opposition reflected in no way whatever on the intellectual capacity of women, nor was it inconsistent with the doctrine of democracy, for democracy waged war against artificial, not against natural, discriminations. There was a large neutral field of work which men and women could jointly occupy; but the experiments which had been successfully made in that field did not afford any ground for the proposal that they should invite and, in fact, compel women to come into constant competition and collision with men in the daily work of national and imperial government. He agreed with previous speakers, that if they took the step which they were asked to take, they would be forced logically to confer the suffrage on women as it was conferred on men. Then, if a woman had a vote she must be eligible to be voted for, to be returned to Parliament, and to be placed in the Speaker's chair and on the Treasury bench. Let the House be under no misapprehension as to the consequences of passing the Bill. It would inevitably lead to the full extension of woman suffrage, and then there would be a distinct majority of women voters, and on particular issues in particular constituencies the male voters might be overborne and dominated by the women voters. Decisions might become to which would not be regarded by the nation or the world at large as having behind them the requisite physical and moral authority. In his opinion, the introduction of the fluid and mobile element of women electors would enormously increase the likelihood of that capricious political activity which so often followed by lassitude and in difference. What was wanted in State affairs was continuity and concentration. He challenged any member who was listening to him to deny that the question of woman suffrage was an altogether insignificant issue at the last General Election; and he asked whether in the circumstances, the House could rightly make so vast a change as was involved in adding even a million voters to the electorate. H described the Bill as a travesty of democratic principle, and at the end of his very weighty speech he alluded to the consquences which they had been told would follow its rejection. They had been warned that if they voted against the measure they would do so at considerable peril; threats had been held out of annoyance, persecution, and perhaps of something more. "I am very sorry," said the right hon. gentleman and as he proceeded he was cheered again and again—"I am very sorry that such language should be used. I do not believe that it will affect a single vote, and the House would be unworthy of its tradition and treacherous to the country were it to allow itself to be influenced in this way even for a moment. I venture to say to all the promoters of this movement that the cause which cannot win its way to acceptance by persuasion, by argument, by organisation, by peaceful methods of agitation is a cause which has already and in advance pronounced upon itself its own sentence of death."

Mr. Balfour, who followed, ranged himself with the supporters of the Bill. He began by reinforcing energetically the Prime Minister's denunciation of violent methods in the suffrage controvercy. Such methods he declared must in the long run be ruinous to the cause in which they were employed. Proceeding to explain the reasons for which he approved of the Bill he remarked amid laughter that he did not suppose that what he had to say would please anybody. He based his argument on the principle that democracy was, broadly speaking, government by consent. When a great part of the community felt outraged because it was excluded from participation in the franchise they ought to consider whether that which by hypothesis was not government by consent could be converted into government that was. He did not admit that there was a right to the franchise, but he held that when a large and important section of women felt that they suffered under a disability it was the business of Parliament to see whether the grievance could be remedied. He laid stress on the enormous increase in the number of women who had to earn their livelihood and on the fact that women of all classes were being dragged into politics. It was hard to say to women "You may canvass for us; you may sing for us before the electors: you may get your husbands in, but you cannot have a vote." That was not an easy position to defend. It was not his opinion that the women whom the Bill would enfranchise would be less competent to deal with great imperial questions than men; nor did he foresee any danger of sex division in political matters. With great ingenuity he resisted the argument that the Bill must lead logically to further extensions, and with much animation he protested on behalf of women against the hereditary slur which they felt was cast upon their sex.

The debate was continued by Mr. Arnold Ward and other speakers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, while favouring the cause of woman suffrage, joined the ranks of the opponents of Mr. Shackleton's Bill because it had been so drafted as to make amendment impossible. The Conciliation Committee responsible for this practically told the House of Commons that it must pass a particular form of woman suffrage. That, he declared, amid cheers, was a mandate which no self-respecting legislature could accept. The question of suffrage ought to be considered by a Committee of the whole House without trammels of any kind, and as the ladies had taken it upon themselves to dictate to the House the form their Bill should take, he should with great reluctance vote against the measure. If, however, the promoters would undertake that the second reading of the measure would be regarded merely as an affirmation of the principle of women suffrage, and that it would be reintroduced in a form which would enable members to propose amendments for the restriction or the extension of its provisions, he would reconsider his decision.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, after commenting on the unique and piquant character of the debate, exhorted members eloquently to recognise the gravity of the situation. It was no comfort to those who foresaw great troubles to be asked to proceed by easy stages towards the precipice over which they were finally to be pushed. If the House passed the Bill the country would be at the beginning of a revolution, and he refused to be consoled by the representation that the Bill was only a little one. Replying to an argument used by Mr. Lyttelton on Monday, he amused the House by declaring that his wife and sister, to whom he was indebted for great services rendered at the elections, would at once cease to give him their support if he were to attempt to impose the suffrage on their sex. He was profoundly convinced that the great majority of women not only did not desire the vote, but objected strongly to having the electoral obligation put upon them

The two days' debate came to an end shortly before eleven o'clock, and amid considerable excitement the House came to a division. When the numbers were declared it appeared that the Bill had been carried by 299 votes against 189. The cheers that were raised came chiefly from the Labour benches.

There is little chance of the Bill reaching the statue book in the present session, for, after agreeing to the second reading, the House decided not to let the Bill go automatically to a Standing Committee and referred it to Committee of the whole House. The result is that no further progress can be made unless facilities be conceded by the Government, and it is generally understood that no such facilities will be forthcoming in a session dedicated by the Prime Minister to non-controversial business.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON SHIPS.

Sir E. Sassoon's Bill.

In the House of Commons on July 13, Sir E. Sassoon (U., Hythe) asked leave to introduce a Bill to render installation of wireless telegraphy on passenger ships compulsory. He said that from the inquiries he had made he could confidently assure the House that the question of the cost of installation and working would be a negligible quantity. He believed that the cost of apparatus would be not more than £200, and that would be largely met by underwriters' reduced premiums. The Bill declared that twelve months after its passage it would be unlawful for any ship, British or foreign owned, to carry passengers from British ports unless it was equipped with an efficient wireless instrument capable of receiving and transmitting messages over a distance of 100 miles.

Mr. Bowles opposed the motion. It was, he said, an extremely well-meant Bill, but he thought there was great danger of it doing far more harm than good to those whom it was intended to benefit. In the case of the larger passenger vessels the Bill was unnecessary, but to the ordinary tramp steamers a few hundred pounds was a very important matter. The system of imposing regulations on English shipping which placed it at a great disadvantage compared with other shipping had never done anything but mischief, ruining many hundreds of shipowners without in any way improving shipping itself. His desire was that the officials of the Board of Trade should be strangled or exported to some foreign island where they would not be heard of (laughter), or, on the other hand, that they should leave shipping alone. They had been the great curse of the trade since ever they were heard of. Yet this Bill proposed to empower the very department which had done as much as it could to suppress and strangle shipping to take another step towards the suppression of shipping. The existing land wireless stations were under the control of the Post Office, and like everything under the control of a public department were hundreds of years behind the times (laughter). They were so bad as to be almost useless, and there was no hope or exception of any improvement in them.

Leave was granted without a division and the Bill was brought in amid cheers and read a first time.

The marriage arranged between Lieut. G. B. Cargill, R. N., son of Colonel and Mrs. Sidney Cargill and Evelyn, daughter of the late George Keneth Lyon, B C S, and of Mrs. Swayne, of Norwood, took place at St. John's Church, Norwood, on Monday, July 15.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, so'd by Chemists Grocers, etc

ALPINE DISASTER.

Avalanche Overwhelms Twelve Climbers.

Scheidegg, July 9.

Two parties of climbers, numbering twelve in all, were surprised by an avalanche on the Little Scheidegg last evening, 350 feet above the Bergli, Hut, near the Lower Moenchsjoch.

Seven lives were lost in the disaster, the victims being Herr Kuehn, of Strasburg, forty-five years of age; Herr Barthold, of Saarbruechen, thirty-five to forty years of age, and the guides and porters. Alexandre and Adolphe Burgener, Christian Bohren and Pierre and Rodolphe Inaebnit. Several others were injured. Herr Kuehn and Herr Barthold had been waiting for four days at Grindelwald till the weather should permit them to make a tour from the Bergli Hut to the Concordia Hut accompanied by two young ladies, with Fritz Brawand, of Grindelwald and the brothers Burgener as guides. The first party, composed of eight persons and including two supplementary guides (who had been taken up at the Eismeer), was followed by four porters from Grindelwald, who were carrying provisions to the Bergly and Concordia Huts. Setting out yesterday, the climbers were surprised at six o'clock in the evening by an avalanche, which swept them on to the rocks at the foot of the Bergli. The accident, which is the worst that has ever occurred on the massif of the Jungfrau, and has produced a feeling of general sorrow, was due to the fact that two parties kept too close together, thus causing a slide of newly fallen snow on a steep slope. The forty-two guides who participated in the work of rescue were in great danger from avalanches falling from all sides.

For some weeks past (says the Kleine Scheidegg correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph") the weather has been of the worst description and all climbing has been impossible. But after seventy-two hours of almost continuous rain the conditions became, on Friday, more settled and Herren Barthold and Kuhn decided to start at once for the Bergli Hut. To the party they added Fritz Brawand of Grindelwald, an experienced guide. They left, as is customary, by the 10-43 train from Grindelwald, for the Schiedegg and their hope was to sleep at the Bergli Hut, from which by starting at dawn the summit of the Jungfrau can be reached and the descent made to Grindelwald from Eismeer Station the same night.

At 6 p. m. Christian Bohren, keeper of the Concordia Hut on the Jungfrau, was standing with the keeper of the Bergli Hut, Kauffman, an old guide, watching the ascent of the party climbing up from the Kalli glacier to the hut. In front were the climbers, six in all; behind came two Inaebnits, Pierre, and Rudolf, the former a man of about forty-five, the latter, his nephew, a youth of twenty-three. These were carrying provisions and wood to the Bergli Hut.

"I will go and meet them," said Kauffman. "No," replied Bohren, "you cook some supper and get the room warm; I will shovel a path a little way."

He set out to do so. Then Kauffman saw the new snow slip on the top of the old, and Bohren carried down. Under such conditions as have prevailed during the past weeks a little may set a whole snowfield in motion. The shovelling had started an avalanche, which swept down the slope. Right in its path were Herr Barthold and Herr Kuhn, roped to their guides. They were whirled away in an instant, falling a distance of 500ft. Before reaching the Insebnits the avalanche divided into two parts, but the uncle and nephew were unable to avoid it. They, too, were overwhelmed.

The fall had been observed through the telescope at Eismeer Station, and at once a party of guides set off to free the victims of the accident, to aid the injured and bring away the dead. The first to be reached was Rudolf Inaebnit. He had been able to reach his knife, cut the rope and clear himself of the mass of snow that covered him. He showed the virile heroism of the Swiss. His legs were smashed, one hanging by mere flesh; his face was badly hurt. "Help the others," he said to the rescue party: "I can't live." They took him up and gave him what rough attention they could. Then one of the Burgeners was found still alive and after him Fritz Brawand. The rest were dead.

Brawand is at present in the hospital erected for the use of the Italians employed on the Jungfrau Railway; the other two were taken by special train from Eismeer, and over the Wengen Alp to Irentlaken. Inaebnit died on the way.

MARRIAGE OF MISS ELSPETH MACPHERSON.

At St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, on July 13, Lieut. P. W. Elliott, of the 20th D C O. Inf., eldest son of Mr. C. F. Elliott, late Conservator of Forests, Punjab, and Mrs. Elliott, of Godstone, Surrey, was married to Miss Elspeth Lucy Macpherson, only daughter of Mr. John Molesworth Macpherson, C. S. I., secretary to the Legislative Department of the Indian Government and to Council of the Viceroy, of the Secretariat, Calcutta and Simla, and Mrs. J. M. Macpherson, of Creag-Dhu, Oaich, Inverness-shire, and granddaughter of the late Major-Gen. C. S. Hutchinson, R. E. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a robe of cream satin ornamented with pearl trimmings, and a lace Court train. Her tulle veil covered a coronet of white heather. Her ornament was an opal and pearl necklace, the gift of her father. There were four bridesmaids—the Misses Cladys and Violet Elliott, sister of the bridegroom: Miss Edith Mace, and Miss Edith Phillips. The bridegroom presented them with moonstone necklaces and bouquets of white sweet peas tied with silver ribbons. The bride was also attended by two trainbearers, dressed in long dresses and Julliet caps, and two pages in kilts of the Macpherson Clan tartan. Lieut. B. Elliott of the Royal Engineers was bestman. A largely attended reception was afterwards held at the Empress Rooms, Kensington, and among the invited guests were Major-Gen. Sir Charles Scott, Field-Marshal Sir Charles and Lady Brownlow, Sir Arther and Lady Macpherson, Sir Lewis and Lady Tupper, Sir Charles and Lady Elliott, Sir Robert and Lady Fulton, Sir Robert and Lady Perks, Sir Walter and Lady Hughes, General and Mrs. Bond, General and Mrs. Wace, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Elliot, Major and Mrs. Macpherson, General and Mrs. Chamier, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth, and Col, Mrs., and Miss Johnstone. Later in the day the bridegroom and his bride left to spend their honeymoon tour in Devonshire.

MR. RATAN TATA'S RECEPTION.

More than six hundred guests attended a reception given on July 13 by Mr. Ratan Tata at York House, Twickenham. Music was supplied by the band of the 2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), and Miss Catherine Jones, Mr. Maurice Farkos, Miss Nellie Ganthony, and others sang. Among those present were the Maharaja and Ranee of Kapurthala, the Prince of Kapurthala, the Roumanian Minister and Madame Catargi, the Columbian Minister and Lady Ponce, the Mexican Minister and Madame Covarrubias, the Chinese Minister, the Chilian Minister, the Marchioness of Donegall, the Earl and Countess of Clancarty, the Earl and Countess of Mexborough, the Countess of Kimberley, the Marquess and Marchioness of Downshire, the Countess of Mar, the Countess of Selkirk, Lady Edward Spencer-Churchill, Lord and Lady Frederick, Brudenell-Bruce, Lady Cooper-Key, Lady Fairbairn, Lord and Lady Rosmead, Beatrice Lady Ellenborough, Lord and Lady Pirrie, Lady Westbury, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Stone, and Mr. Frank Dicksee, R.A.

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15. rue de l'Universite, Paris.

LIVRAISON DU SOMMAIRE DU 15 JUILLET 1910.

I—Jeanne D'arc—V La Condamnation—Jeanne D'arc a Rouen, par M Gabriel Hanotaux, de l'Academie francaise.

II—L'epreuve du Feu, deuxieme partie, par Jacques Morian.

III—Le Nepal—II Katmandou, Baladji, Bhatgaon, Patan, par Mme Isabelle Massieu.

IV—Les Carnet de Gustave Flaubert, par M Louis Bertrand.

V—Une Correspondance d'Emile Pouvillon.

VI—Cent ans d'independance—L'amerique Latine Depuis 1810 par M Henri Lorin.

VII—Revue Litteraire—Recentes Etudes Sur Fenelon, par M Rene Doumic, de l'Academie francaise.

VIII—Revues Etrangeres—Un Nouveau Regueil de Lettres, de Theodore Fontane, par M T de Wyzewa.

IX—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M Francis Charmes, de l'Academie francaise.

X—Bulletin Bibliographique.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Concluded from page 6.)

On the religious question Mr. Justice Robertson was certainly very frank and it is perhaps the other parts of the address which will be more appreciated by his fellow Anglo-Indians. He said: "We should never pretend that we do not realise that their religion is not the equal of the Christian." He declared: "It is pure twaddle to talk about the Hindu or Mahomedan religion as in any sort of way for purely moral and ethical progress on a level with Christianity." With intense earnestness he pointed out that it is the business of the Church to Christianise India, and appealed for greater missionary activity in the country which he loves, and with which he has so much understanding sympathy. "It is the Church which is the proper agency, not the State, to Christianise India. I feel that India is often neglected for nations for which we are not so much responsible. I tell you frankly that in my opinion the Church has not done its duty to India. What India wants is one thing only, and that is Christ. Without Him it will not be fit to govern itself." The whole address, we are told, left Mr. Justice Roberison's hearers with renewed faith in England's work for India and desire that she could carry it forward. If more Civilians would take the trouble when they come home on leave or on retirement to do what Mr. Justice Robertson has done, we should not find so many excellent people especially in such circles as the one he has addressed to believe all that is said to the discredit of British rule in India and to ignore the great benefits it has conferred upon the country. *Verbum sap.*

OLLA PODRIDA.

"Meet the devil and fight him. Tell him to go to hell. That's his home.... We pay too much compliment to such a low infernal rascal." The above is not an extract from one of Spurgeon's sermons but from a speech made yesterday at the Public Morals Conference by Father Bernard Vaughan. The fashionable Jesuit preacher dearly loves to call a spade by its common name and as moreover he appreciates wit, I can imagine his having enjoyed a story which went the rounds during the cardinalate of his brother.

After the example in plain speaking that Father Vaughan has set us, I feel emboldened to repeat the story which his speech has brought to my mind. An antediluvian horse-bus is lumbering along Regent Street when the conductor goes to the driver and asks him who he thinks is inside. "I dunno." "Well, I'll tell you—The Cardinal." "That be blewed; no cardinal don't ride in us bus." "Well, will yer 'ave a pint of four-half on it?" "Yuss." As the supposed dignitary is taking his departure the conductor says deferentially, "Beggin' your parding. Sir, but aint you the cardinal?" Answer: "Oh, go to"—the place mentioned by Father Vaughan. Straightway the conductor rejoins his mate and says "I was right; it was the cardinal."

The Indian Committee of the Royal Society of Arts met on Wednesday to consider the arrangements for next session and will reassemble after the recess to complete the programme which promises to be a very interesting one.

Mr. John Walsh, late of the Bombay Customs, is to read a paper shortly before the East India Association on "The Empire's obligations to the Lascars." I hope he will not omit to take note of the gentle attitude of our trade-unionists towards the Lascars—an attitude so much in keeping with the indiscriminate and ignorant criticism on our rule in India so often indulged in by the very same men.

Viscount Morley invited a few people to meet the Viceroy-designate at dinner at the Athenæum Club the other night and the London correspondent of an Aberdonian journal rather sardonically regrets that he was not there to see the meeting between Lord Curzon and Mr. J. Ramsay Macdonald. As the correspondent is believed to be a personal friend of Mr. Macdonald, we must infer that the latter and Lord Curzon did not embrace! The company numbered eight and included Sir Charles Hardinge's present chief, Sir Edward Grey, the Solicitor-General (Sir Rufus Isaacs), and Sir Herbert Risley.

THE TERRITORIAL FORCE.

In the House of Lords on July 11 there was a general discussion on the subject of the present position of the Territorial Force, the Earl of Dartmouth calling attention to the fact that that body was 43,000 short of the establishment. Lord Lucas, replying on behalf of the War Office, passed over the military and strategical questions that had been raised, and which he said would be dealt with on another occasion and devoted his remarks to the administrative points. There were more sergeant-instructors per cent. in the Territorial Force, he said, than there were in the old Volunteers. He hoped shortly to make a satisfactory announcement as to the status of the permanent staff. The general system of training had settled down and steps had been taken for the provision of horses and of artillery ranges.

THE CAMBRIDGE DEER-HUNTING CASE.

At Cambridge on July 9 the charge against Mr. Joseph Pickersgill, master of the Cambridge University Drag Hounds, of cruelty to a hind was re-heard. The summons had previously been dismissed by the Bench on the ground that the hunt was proceeding at the time of the alleged cruelty, but a Divisional Court remitted it to the magistrates, holding that there was a "prima facie" case made out on the evidence for the prosecution, which the defendant ought to be called upon to answer. Evidence having been given on behalf of the defendant, the magistrates again dismissed the summons, giving the defendant ten guineas costs.

SAVARKAR'S ESCAPE AT MARSEILLES.

The French Version.

Still different accounts of the escape of Vinayak Savarkar at Marseilles are found in this week's mail papers, the French papers having imported a motor-car into the scene. The "Daily Telegraph" says:—According to reports which appeared in the French newspaper, Savarkar's attempt to escape was carried out in the following manner. While the steamer "Morea" was calling at Marseilles he went into a bathroom, leaving the officer who was in the charge of him outside. He divested himself of his clothing, but his object was a plunge in the sea rather than a mere bath. He squeezed himself through the porthole, and, dropping into the water, swam ashore. His manœuvre had, however, been observed by a gendarme, who arrested him before he could reach a motor car which was apparently waiting for him, and handed him over to the authorities, by whom he was again placed aboard ship. The motor-car made off as soon as the arrest was effected, but its presence on the scene may be regarded as a proof of the fact that Savarkar's attempt to escape had been prepared beforehand.

INDIAN IN PARLIAMENT.

THE COMMERCIAL MEMBER OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, July 13.—Sir Randolf Baker asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an appointment will be made, and announced, to the post of Commercial Member of the Viceroy of India's Council before this House rises for the Recess.

Mr. Montagu: I hope to be able to make some announcement during the course of my Budget statement.

Sir Randolf Baker asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in making the appointment to the post of Commercial Member of the Viceroy of India's Council, he will give an assurance that the person appointed shall have resided in India at least for some length of time, and has had some considerable experience in that country of Indian trade.

Mr. Montagu: The only assurance that I can give is that the best man available will be appointed. (Laughter.) The hon. member may rely on the Secretary of State taking into consideration all the matters affecting a right decision.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is in accordance with precedent to make an appointment to the office of Commercial Member of the Viceroy of India's Council which will place the official so appointed, either as regards seniority or salary, in a higher position than other officials of the Commercial Department who passed into the service above the official appointed head of the Department.

Mr. Montagu: Yes, sir. Considerations of seniority are not regarded in making such appointments.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF INDIA.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has yet received from the Government of India a report on the medical service of India; whether he is aware of the belief among Indian doctors that the delay is the outcome of the desire and intention of the India Government to reserve the higher grades of the medical service to people of this country, without regard to efficiency, expenditure, or justice to the people of India; and what steps does he propose to take to bring the highest posts within reasonably easy reach of all medical men without distinction of nationality.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative: as regards the second part of the question the Secretary of State finds it difficult to imagine any such belief exists. The Secretary of State cannot now formulate proposals.

PRISONERS IN BENGAL AND EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM.

Mr. Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What was the average daily number of prisoners in Bengal and in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the years 1904 to 1909, and the gaol mortality per thousand and number of gaol floggings in each province during the same period.

Mr. Montagu: The statistics are as follows:—

	Daily average I.		Death rate per 1,000.		Gaol floggings.	
Year	Bengal	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengal	Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengal	Eastern Bengal and Assam
1904...	14,797·02	6,895	19.5	21.90	182	82
1905...	14,934 3)	7,139	25 3	31.09	145	66
1906...	15,774 39	7,727	23.7	27.95	113	58
1907...	15,274 83	8,099	17.5	28 40	83	52
1908...	16,·52,81	7,766	31.1	31.29	116	45
1909...	17,193,20	7,893	21.5	28.63	122	43

A RAILWAY BETWEEN THE MYSORE STATE AND MANGALORE.

Mr. Kelly asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has considered the several memorials to the Government of India from the United Planters' Association of Southern India and from the inhabitants of the district of South Canara showing the need for the construction of a railway between the Mysore State and Mangalore; whether the Government of Mysore is willing to pay the expenses of the extension as far as it lies within its borders; and whether, in view of the benefits it will confer on Mysore and South Canara by stimulating their trade and industries, he will advise the Government of India to sanction the scheme.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has not received any memorials on the subject of a line between the Mysore State and Mangalore nor has the project been submitted for his sanction.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

On Thursday, July 14, Sir Mark Stewart asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he is aware that parents in India, and many interested in Indian students, desire that there should be more adequate machinery in London and at the university than at present exists for guiding and advising Indian students in this country; and, if so, if he will say what action he proposes to take in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has established an Advisory Committee in London, of which Lord Ampthill is chairman, and a Bureau of information for Indian students under the charge of a specially qualified educational adviser. The hon. member was find full information on the subject in my predecessor's Budget Statement on August 5 of last year, and I propose to make a statement on the present position in my Budget statement.

NOTICES OF MOTION, QUESTION, Etc.

NORTH-WESTERN STATE RAILWAY REPAIRS AND RENEWALS.

Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State is aware that on the North-Western State Railway in India 10,000 screw couplings are now required, at an estimated cost of £13,000, to replace one year's breakages, and that the breakages of screw couplings and draw gear constitute one of the largest sources of accident and damage to rolling stock on this railway; whether he is aware that the cost of repairs and renewals to coaching and goods stock on the North-Western State Railway during the year 1909 amounted to approximately £145,000, and that at least 30 per cent., or £43,500, of this amount is due to failures of the existing system of draw gear; whether he is aware that the locomotive, carriage, and waggon superintendents were unanimously of the opinion at their last conference that the present system of side buffers and screw couplings was obsolete and of inadequate strength for modern requirements, and that the only means of remedying this was to adopt an automatic buffer coupler; whether the annual sum which would be saved by eliminating the present breakages of couplings alone would pay four per cent. on the capital cost of the adoption of an efficient automatic coupler; and, if so, what action does the Government of India propose to take?

THE COUNCIL OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

Mr. Ellis.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Who are now the members of the Council of the Secretary of State; what was the previous official career (if any) of each member; what was the date of his appointment; and what is the date of its expiration.

INDIAN SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS AND EURASIANS.

Sir John Jardine.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can furnish a complete list of the schools for European and Eurasians in receipt of grants from Government, such list showing the amounts of the respective grants and the bodies by which such schools are managed.

THE ATTACK ON THE RAJA OF NALDANGA.

Sir J. D. Rees.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can give the House any information regarding the attack made on the uncle of the Raja of Naldanga; and whether it has been ascertained that he was shot for having given information to the police against political agitators against the British-India Government.

THE SHOOTING OF KAMALISH RAI.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To as the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any information to the effect that Kamalish Rai has recently been shot in the Jessor district; and, is so, can he say what was the supposed, motive of the crime.

FIRE ARMS IN CALCUTTA.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any further discoveries of firearms have recently been made by the police in Calcutta.

WOMEN VOTERS IN INDIA.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can say how many women, if any, have ever voted in elections in India for municipal, rural, or any other boards.

INCREASE IN INDIAN POLICE EXPENDITURE.

Sir Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: What increase has taken place, since the Police Report of 1905 was presented to Parliament, in the expenditure on the Indian police, how much of this increase is due to the numerical addition to the force: and what proportion has been appropriated to the European and Indian members of the force, respectively.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS TO CHILDREN.

Sir Herbert Roberts.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that intoxicating liquors continue to be sold to children under fourteen years of age in certain shops in the Bombay Presidency; whether he can state the number of shops in which such sale is permitted; and whether, in view of the fact that the Excise Committee of 1905-6 reported adversely to this practice, the Secretary of State will suggest to the Government of Bombay the desirability of prohibiting by legislation the sale of liquor to children in all cases, without waiting for the expiration of particular licences.

COMPOSITION OF INDIAN LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Sir Charles Schwann.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will inform the House what is the composition of the several legislative councils in India, stating as regards the members, how many are nominated or elected and how many are official or non-official with their respective race and creed and names.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce a Bill to extend the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act; and, if so, can he state whether the step contemplated is due to any recent increase in activity on the part of those who are engaged in propagating sedition.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, July 12.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Col F F Hill, D S O from the Half-pay List, to command, district, vice Col G A Mills, C B June 25.

Capt A H Wood, the Cameronians Scottish Rifles to be aide-de-camp to Lieut-Gen Sir H L Smith-Dorrien, K C B D S O commanding in chief Aldershot Command, aide-de-camp general to the King June 6.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering—Capt J G Fleming, R E from first assistant instructor to be an instructor July 5.

Cavalry.

1st King's Dragoon Guards—Capt H W Clinch, from the 13th Hussars, to be major July 13.

3rd Prince of Wales's Dragoon Guards—Supernumerary Capt B ff W Lascelles is restored to the Establishment May 30.

1st Royal Dragoons—Second Lieut F W Wilson-Fitzgerald to be lieutenant April 12 Second Lieut G D'A Edwardes to be lieutenant, vice T N Watson admitted to the Indian Army June 27.

8th King's Royal Irish Hussars—Lieut J E B Houston to be captain July 2.

10th Prince of Wales's Own Royal Hussars—Second Lieut M A de Tuyll to be lieutenant Nov 20, 1909: Second Lieut G E Gosling to be lieutenant Dec 18, 1909.

13th Hussars—Lieut N Neill, from the 19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars, to be captain; Lieut C Steele to be captain; Lieut J G Rees, adjutant, to be captain, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion; Second Lieut H G T Newton to be lieutenant, vice C Steele July 13.

29th (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars)—Supernumerary Capt A W Parsons is restored to the Establishment July 9.

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal House and Royal Field Art—Capt S C Bartley retires on temporary retired pay under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 13.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt N Eliot is seconded for service on the Staff Supernumerary Capt J W K Disney is restored to the Establishment June 18.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—The undermentioned lieutenants to be Captains:—R Whitbread, Sir W B Barttelot, Bart: Second Lieut A G C Dawnay to be lieutenant May 18.

Infantry.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—Capt R G Parker to be major; Lieut J M Salmond to be Captain; Second Lieut H D Stokes, M V O to be lieutenant June 26.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Gentleman Cadet R T Vachell, from Royal Military College to be second lieutenant July 13.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Second Lieut. C E Litchfield to be lieutenant July 2.

The Suffolk Regt.—Lieut. R Cockburn to be captain June 24

The East Yorkshire Regt.—Lieut. C L Estridge to be captain May 10.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Second Lieut. G W Courtney to be lieutenant June 1.

The Royal Irish Regt.—Lieut. J L Fulda to be captain, on augmentation April 1.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—J L Brierley, O H North, C Patterson June 24, R Luker July 2. Gentleman Cadet J K C Cross, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant July 13.

The Cheshire Regt.—Capt. H Smyth to be major June 26.

The East Surrey Regt.—Lieut, A R Hewitt to be captain May 18.

The Royal Sussex Regt.—Major J F P Langdon retires on retired pay; Capt. W L. Osborn to be major July 13.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Capt D F Campbell, D S O. retires on retired pay, to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1910 July 13; Second Lieut F Hnderson to be lieutenant June 20.

The Manchester Regt—Supernumerary Lieut P V Holberton is restored to the Establishment July 4; Second lieut F N Fox to be lieutenant, on augmentation April 1.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Second Lieut G M Dunlop to be lieutenant June 22.

The West India Regt—Corporal H G Garbett, from the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be second lieutenant July 13,

Memoranda.

Major-Gen Sir A R F Dorward, K C B, D S O, is placed on retired pay; Col temporary Brig-Gen A J Murray, C V O, C B, D S O, director of military training at the War Office, to be major-general July 13.

Admiralty, July 12,

Sub-Lieutenant Lionel Charles Burnett has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in his Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th June.

Admiralty, July 13,

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 22nd February, 1870—

Lieut. Owen Hugh Knox Maguire has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 11th July.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of 9th October, 1903—

Staff Paymaster Ralph Sydney Smith has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 8th May.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Captain Thomas Henry Hawkins is seconded for special service.

Captain Bernard Frederic Trench (Supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Hawkins, seconded. Dated 1st July.

Admiralty, July 14.

Assistant Paymaster Henry William Woodward has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 8th May.

War Office, Whitehall, July 15.
Special Reserve.

3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment).

Colonel Sir Charles Forster, Bart., late 3rd Battalion, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment), to be Honorary Colonel, vice Honorary Colonel Sir M E Buller, Bart, deceased. Dated 28th April.

War Office, Whitehall, July 15.
Regular Forces.
Commands and Staff.

Colonel Steuart B Smith, C B, from the Half-pay List, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General Dated 9th July.

Establishments.

School of Military Engineering: Lieutenant George L Hall, Royal Engineers, to be a 2nd Assistant Instructor, vice Captain F R P O'Caliaghan, Royal Engineers, deceased. Dated 7th July.

Schools of Electric Lighting; Lieutenant Athelstan D St. G Bremner, Royal Engineers, to be an Instructor, vice Captain P S Watkins, Royal Engineers, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Dated 14th July.

Cavalry.

3rd King's Own Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Walter Goring on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 14th July.

Major Walter G Murray, D S O., to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W Goring. Dated 14th July.

5th Royal Irish Lancers, Second Lieutenant Edward Ramsden from 12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant H A Cooper, promoted. Dated 16th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Edward B Scott is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 1st July.

Hong-Kong Singapore Battalion, Subadar Mohummad Ali Khan retires on retired pay. Dated 16th July.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Colonel Robert G. Gordon-Gilmour, C B., C V O, Commanding the Regiment and Regimental District, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th July.

Infantry.

The Buffs (East Kent Regiment), Captain Henry L Archer Houblon resigns his Commission Dated 16th July.

The Suffolk Regiment, the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Ronald Cockburn bears date 25th June, 1910, and not as stated in the Gazette of 12th July.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain William E M Wetherell is restored to the establishment, in succession to Major C C Onslow, who holds a Staff appointment. Dated 14th July.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), Major Charles U Sandys retires on retired pay. Dated 16th July.

The Connaught Rangers, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Henry D. Chamier, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 15th July.

Major George H Ford-Hutchinson, D S O, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel H D Chamier. Dated 16th July.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regiment Royal Canadians, Second Corporal Herbert William Andrews, from Army Ordnance Corps, to be Second Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant A N Bredin promoted. Dated 16th July.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Captain and Brevet Major Cecil F Romer to be Major, vice G Downing, promoted. Dated 7th June.

The Army Service Corps.

Major William A C Denny retires on retired pay. Dated 16th July.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Jane Lavens Blakely to be Staff Nurse provisionally. Dated 1st July.

Army Pay Department.

Major William H Basevi, Staff Paymaster, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 14th July.

Army Schools.

Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Captain Augustus Barton is placed on retired pay. Dated 14th July.

Supernumerary Inspector of Army Schools and Honorary Lieutenant Arthur J H McCleesh is brought on the establishment, vice Honory Captain A Barton. Dated 14th July.

Memoranda.

Major-General Charles T. E. Metcalfe, C B, retires on retired pay. Dated 16th July.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Colin J Mackenzie, C B, Commanding 6th Infantry Brigade, to be Major-General, vice C T E Metcalfe, C B Dated 16th July.

Colonel Benjamin Burton, C B, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as a Brigadier-General Commanding the Artillery of a Division, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 14th July.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant John U C King resigns his Commission. Dated 16th July.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 15.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col H J Pease, C I E, Civil Veterinary Dept, B
Major J Penny, I M S, B
Asst Surg C J Fox, I S M D, B
Mr W S Morrison, B Cov
Mr J C T Fairweather, B
Mr J H Lindquist, B
Mr A W Foord, B
Mr W G Yeaman, B
Mr F J Lowman, B
Mr W C Stanton, B
Mr W H Todd, B
Mr B T Roussac, B
Mr A Lines, B
Mr Ll W Lewis, B
Mr J J Oxlade, B
Ven W A G Luckman, B
Mr E H Wallace, M Cov
Mr W A W Ford, M
Mr S R Arthur, Bo
Mr G P Millett, Bo
Mr F B P Lory, Bo
Col J E W Headlam, D S O, Dir Staff Duties
Col L Kerrich, 23 Cav
Lieut-Col G M Franks, R A
Major J R M Davie, 31 Poona H
Capt A Murphy, I M S
Capt F Lance, 19 Lrs
Capt C P Gunter, R E
Capt H Sproule, 4 Cav
Capt A L L Tyrrell, 25 Cav

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A D Macpherson, I A, B, 4mo M C
Mr D A Barker, B Cov, 3 mo M C
Mr A E Scroope, B Cov, 4 weeks on M C
Mr J H Curtis, B, 3 mo M C
Mr B B Scott, B, 4 days
Mr V Dwyer, B, 6 mo M C
Mr J Anderson, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E Arundel-Smith, B, 6 mo M C
Mr Schembry, B, 6 weeks on M C
Mr J S Scot, M, 4 weeks
Mr C A Kincaid, Bo Cav, 2 mo
Col G B Hodson, 57 Rifles, 14 days
Col C Hutton-Dawson, I A, 4 mo M C
Major F Manners Smith, 3 G R, 4 days
Major F D Browne, I M S, 7 days
Major R L Morris, I A, 3 mo M C
Major G P R Bamn, 69 Punj, 6 mo M C
Capt J F W Barrett, A D C to G O C, Lucknow, 2 mo
Capt H C D Jarrett, 19 Punj, 2 mo
Capt A Dolmer Radcliffe, 105 M L I, 1 mo M C
Capt R A Lloyd, I M S, 4 days
Capt E Colson, 41 Dogras, 2 mo M C
Capt P F Gell, 14 Jat Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt H L Pritchard, R E, 2 mo M C
Lieut L M Davies, R A, 2 mo M C
Lieut H T L Hinde, 99 In, 2 mo M C
Lieut J M R Ford, 61 Prs, 6 weeks on M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr A E Scroope, B Cov
Mr T E Elliott, B
Mr A E Joyce, B
Miss A E Brooke, B
Capt W Ruel, S T C
Capt W J Powell, I M S
Capt S Whitworth-Jones, I M S
Lieut K Robertson, 2 Lrs

LORD SELBORNE AT WINCHESTER.

July 9 was Founder's Day at Winchester College, and the occasion was taken to welcome Lord Selborne, who went to Winchester for the first time as a Fellow of the College. In his address he said there were too many loafers in England. Between the rich man who did nothing but amuse himself and the tramp there was really no moral distinction. Lord Selborne proceeded to specify the qualities that were needed in the man who had to do the work of the empire—obedience to orders, the faculty of command, self-reliance, unselfishness, and uprightness. He emphasised the importance of moral courage and independence of character, and in conclusion said that muscle, brains, and character were all valuable to a leader of men, but of these three character was by far the greatest.

SCIATICA AND RHEUMATISM.

Mr. John Barrow, residing at 15, Duke Street Bradford, Manchester, England, writes:—"I shall never fail to recommend Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to others, for the medicine has done me wonderful good.

"For two or three years I suffered from what I believe was sciatica and rheumatism. There were pains in the legs and the bottom of the back, and sometimes when walking briskly along a street, I have been seized with sharp, cutting pains in the hips and knees, causing me to walk lame for a time.

"I have tried mustard baths and Turkish baths, and had medical treatment, but all to little avail. A short course of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, however, has practically cured me. I have felt like a new man since using the medicine. I remain, yours respectfully.

(Signed) "John Barrow."

"Nearly six and-a-half years later" Mr. Barrow added:—"I stand by all I said for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills nearly seven years ago; and although I always like to keep the medicine handy, I am glad to say there has been no sign of the sciatica returning."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay

IMPERIAL MARITIME LEAGUE.

Second Letter to the Premier.

The Imperial Maritime League have forwarded to the Prime Minister, a second letter on the subject of National Defence, signed by eighty-nine additional officers who support the plea for a loan of £100,000,000 for national defence with the other suggestions which the first letter contained. They say: "To indicate something of the weight of support which the proposal commands, the names are also included of some of those outside the Services, or not of flag or general officers' rank who have stated their willingness to give their public adhesion to it. . . . It will, we think, be generally recognised that no such weight of expert authority has ever before been attached to any communication touching the national safety and we venture to submit that the public declaration by such men of such conviction constitutes a new factor in the situation as regards national defence a factor which no thoughtful British citizen can ignore, and which in itself goes very far to justify the measure which they suggest." The letter is signed by, among others, Lords Athlumney, Gormanston, Hatloeh, Leigh, Llangattock, Napier of Magdala, Nelson, Norton, Rossmore, Scarborough, Seafield, Sondes, Templetown and Wicklow; Admiral Sir James Bruce; Vice-Admirals F. F. Fegen, S. A. Johnson, A. W. E. Prothero and Eustace Rooke, Lieut-Gen. Sir A. G. F. Browne, Sir J. B. Edwards and Sir J. Hills-Johnes; and Major-Gens. Sir F. Carrington, C. F. Hughes, and Sir F. Maurice.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice Davar).

For Consent Decree.

173 00 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomadi Begum and others vs Shaik Mahomed Bhamagir and others S A Ghandy.
221-08 Wadia G and Co Maneck Gordhandas vs Bhaidas Fakirbhoy Jamshedji R and D.

For Withdrawal of Suit.

590-10 Daphtary F and D Chotalal Ishwardas vs Rustomji Ardeshir Pochkhanawalla and others.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

276-09 Mulla and M Aishabai vs Haji Umer Haji A Little and Co Matubhoy J and M Part heard.
259-09 Madhowji K and Co Modhibai vs G Damoder and another Jamshedji R and D
1074-09 Raghaviawa B and N Bhimabai widow vs G Veeram Wadia G and Co.
18-09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gungabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
979 09 Raghavaya B and N Nairvahu alias Gangabai widow vs Shamcooverbai widow and another Shamrao M and H.
38-10 Gamanlal H Motichand Manchhasa a firm vs Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others Captain V.
770-06 Jamshedji R and D Ishvardas Gorakhram the firm vs S Dhamrajmal and others Craigie B and Co.
1144-09 Wadia G and Co M Gordhandas vs B Jamnadass Narandass Madhowji and Bicknell M and R.
236-10 Payne and Co N M Marshall vs J H David, Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

5-10 Madhowji K and Co Bhai Kanji Jeram and others vs J Damji and others Edgelow G W and Co.
20-09 Tyabji D and Co B Ruderam and another vs J Dayaram and others Raghavaya B and N
20-10 Madhowji K and C K Premji vs P Jairam Khunderao L and M
4-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Rustomji E Laher vs Jehangir E Laher Edgelow G W and Co.
9-10 Mulla and M Haji Jaffer M H Bachor and other vs Khatoobai widow Mirza and M.
11-10 Little and Co N Ranchordas vs Bai Surajvahu Malvi H M and R.
12-10 Bicknell M and R J Bomansha vs R Permanand Pestonji R K and Co

Long Cause.

650-08 Bhaisanker K and G The Hope Mills Ld vs Sir Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney Bet and another Mulla and M Daphtary F and D.
326-10 Thackerdas and Co K Poonumchand a firm vs K Kothare Edgelow G W and Co.
21-10 Daphtary F and D Bai Manibai vs Bai Jumnabai widow and others Madhowji K and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson).

After the Chamber Matter is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

306-10 Payne and Co T Gordhandas vs J C Smith Crawford and Co.
363-10 Crawford B and Co J C Smith vs G Khatao
638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.
528-08 Unwalla and P Kaikhusrow B Chokay vs Ramdas Tribhovandas Mowji Kondera w L and M.
734 08 Ardeshir H D and Co Ahmed Karim Mahomed and another vs. Goolam bin Hassan and others Mirza M and M Jehangir G and B.
63-09 Kunderao L and M Jadavji Naryendas vs Varjlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motivahu D and D Jeh G and B.
1066-08 Shroff D and D Co Ld vs Vasoodev Naryen Khare, Chitnis M and R.
387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Frazer vs AM Frazer and another
941-07 Jamshedii R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others. Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.
429-09 N B Vakil Narayen Ramji Chawan and others vs Dinanath Ramji Chawan M and M N B Vakil and another R and D Matu J and M.
72-09 Jamshedji R and D D Khemchad vs D Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.
486-09 Shamrao M and H Bomanji Norowji Karkaria vs Bhawanram Ramchandra Khunderao L and M.
368-08 Bickbell M and R Ramgopal Hiralal and another vs Nathmal Sardarmul and others Raghavaya B and N.
719-C8 Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinna vs J Caroline Sinnah and another.
675-08 In person Parmanand Motilal vs Girdher Madhowji and others.
914-07 Mulla and M R D Cooper vs Heerji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co.
167-08 Shroff D and D G Mulji vs S Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.
304-00 Khunderao L and M Satyabhamabai vs R Narayen and others Little and Co Payne and Co Jehangir M and S.
213-93 Madhowji K and C J Cooverji vs R Khetsey Payne and Co.
710-07 Matubhoy J and M Banibai vs Bai Gulabai widow Madhowji K and Co.
160-09 Thakerdas and Co K Assar Virji vs. The Shri Baldeo Mills Ltd and another Mulla and M.
633-06 Matubhoy J and M The Advocate General of Bombay vs D Bhimsey and others Daphtary P and D Little and Co Captain and V.
323-09 S B Mehta Tacker Bhimji Karor vs R Soonderdas and another Mansookhlal J and H Motichand and D.
1049-08 Wadia G and Co N N Kothare vs Bai Amabai, widow and others Cnitnis M and M In person.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

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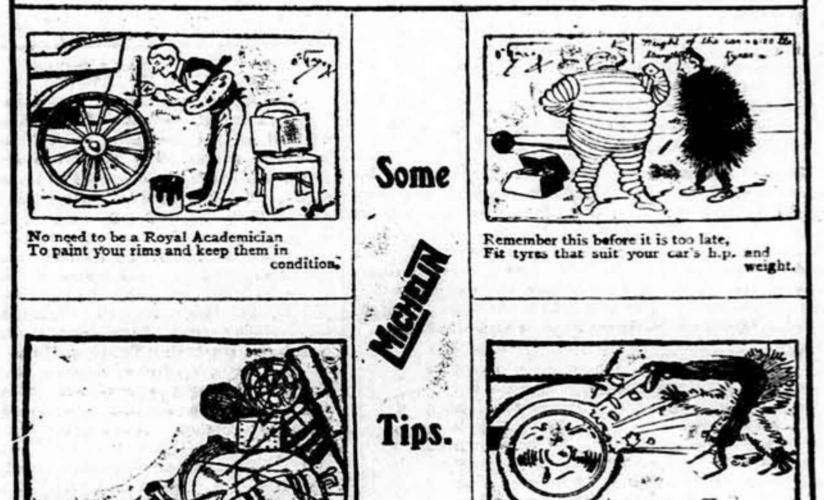
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To load it up with all it has to bear.

Fasten your bolts securely; otherwise
A sudden burst may cause you some surprise.

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Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The LeClerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
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CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRADE MARK 'VANA' BRAND
TONIC WINE

A powerful nutrient and tonic for nerve and brain.
It creates a rich supply of red blood, from which the whole system draws new vigour and vitality.
Persons convalescent after fevers, etc., speedily recover under the beneficial influence of 'Vana.'
It stimulates digestion, restores the appetite, and wards off fatigue and depression.

Of all Chemists

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
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An Ideal Restorative



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BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

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(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By I. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 28.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ...	...81 11-16 unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs—	25-10 unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 97 1-4 unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London	... 20-15 unchgd
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 5-8—3-16
Do. 2 months hence....	... 24 1-2—1-8

Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by speculative selling from India.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent.	... 64 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. (Bank buying rate).	1-3-27-32 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9-6-1910	
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)... ...	... 95 1-2 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight...	2 1-16 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight.	3 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	2 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 3-8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 1 1-8 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	... 1 1-2 unchgd

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	...£40,700,000	Dec. £	500,000
Public Deposits	...£15,300,000	Dec. £	2,300,000
Other Deposits	...£44,100,000	Inc. £	8,60,000
Government Securities	£17,400,000	£	Unchgd.
Other Securities	...£29,600,000	Dec. £	8,00,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,580,000	Dec. £	780,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, July 28.

COTTON.

Total day's Sales at Liverpool	... 6,000 Bales.
Do. day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000 „
Do. day's Sales of East Indian ...	150 „
Do. day's Imports	8,000 „
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	... Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures	... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market	... Steady.
Mid Americans	... 8-10 + 15
Egyptian F. G. F.	... 12 7-16 + 3-16

Cotton Delivery	J.-A. 7·79 +8	A.-S. 7·58 +9	S.-O. 7·30 +8
Mid. Uplands	O.-N. 7·15 +8	N.-D. 7·05 +7	D.-J. 7·02 +8
G. O. C. Liverpool	J.-F. 7·02 +7	F.-M. 7·02 +7	M.-A. 7·02 +7

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11
George Mayalls Yarn ...	10 7-8

NEW YORK, July 28.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...	2,000
Do Last year	......
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York .... Oct. 13·48 + 7	Advanced on improved financial condition and Wall-street demand and on unfavourable weather report.
Do at New York .... Dec. 13·53 + 7	
Spot Cotton at New York...	... 15·15 + 20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	... 8 5-8 unchgd
Demand Bills	... 4·85 3-8 unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	... 53 1-4—3-8
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	... 14 3-4 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	... Quiet.
Futures at New Orleans ...	... Oct. 13·42 + 5
Do. at New Orleans ...	... Dec. 13·34 + 5

LONDON, July 28.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ... 6 16-32.
Buyers or Sellers—Sellers.
Months—July-Aug.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) ... 63
Do. Argentine (La Plata) months—July-Aug.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Argentine (La Plata) Sellers.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F. 35 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ... 42 1-2
Do. Months—July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 41 3-4
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 39
Do. Months—July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ... 68 1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 9 1-2—Sellers.
Tone.—Flat.

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags, ... 14 5 1-4
Months of Shipment, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar Quiet but steady.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	... £ 66 10 0
Yellow Metal	... d 5 ¼ 16
Bar Iron Belgian Ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp ...	...£ 5 2 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 guage G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	...£ 11 2 6
Basic Steel Bars F. O. B. Antwerp net...	£ 5 9 0

ARRIVALS.

"Newby Hall," "Caledonien."

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¼	3¾ at 3¾	up to 2½	per cwt.
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		£ 74
(„ 5)		3¾ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 3¼	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 67 10
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4 at 4¼		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3½ at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 63
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3¾	3¾ at 4¼	„	£ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3¾	3¾ at 3¾	up to 2½	
(„ 4)		3½ at 3¾		£ 62
(„ 5)		3¾ at 3⅞		
(„ 6)		3⅞ at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat (No. 7)	3 at 3¾	4 at 4¼	up to 2½	£ 65
(„ 8)		4 at 4¼		
(„ 9)		4¼ at 4¼		
Flat X ...				£ 62

	Out End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard ... ... B	2¾ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 63
C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 61
Bengal Hollows, flat hard ... ... B	2¾ at 3	3¼ at 3½		£ 52
C	2½ at 2¾	3 at 3½		
D	2¼ at 2½	2¾ at 3¼		£ 51
Bali Hollows, hard or soft ... ... A	3 at 3¼	3 at	soft A	£ 72
B	2¾ at 3	2¾	„ B	£ 70
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
C	2½ at 2¾	2½ at 2¾		£ 63
D	2¼ at 2½	2¼ at 2½		£ 42
E	2 at 2¼	2 at 2¼		£ 37
Points usual assortment ...				88

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

In Liverpool—	21st July.	28th July.	Difference.
Spot ...	8·07	8·10	+ 3
July-Aug. ...	7·66	7·79	+ 13
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·75	7·02	+ 27
In New York—			
Spot ...	16·00	16·05	+ 5
Oct. Futures ...	13·07	13·68	+ 61
Dec. Futures ...	13·91	12·56	+ 65
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	15·00	14 3-4	— 1/4
Oct. Futures ...	12·87	13·42	+ 55
Dec. Futures ...	12·77	13·34	+ 56
Egyptian ...	12 1/4	12 7-16	+ 3-16

YARN.

On account of the fluctuations in cotton prices spinners are quoting higher rates again which hinders business. 30-31-32 water is inquired after and some business is reported at 10 7-8 to 11. Simply to keep their known tickets some dealers have bought a few bales, but the price paid is too high to admit of good trade. There is no prospect of a decline in the near futures, and dealers this week did business amongst themselves of 30 and 40 water. 2/80 Egyptian which was quoted at 20 3-8d. has again advanced to 21d. 2-40. Bleached was offered at 13d. but 1 to 3-4d. more is required by spinners.

Home Prices are as under :—
2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2-40 s Bleached 13 7-8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2-60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 28d.

Local prices are as under :— per lb.

30 s Water ...	...Rs. 0 10 6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „ 0 11 6 to 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... „ 0 11 9 to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	... „ 1 2 0 to 1 6 0
2-100 s Grey ...	... „ 1 11 0
2-100 s Bleached	... „ 1 13 6
2-80 s Grey ...	... „ 1 5 9
2-80 s Bleached...	... „ 1 8 3
2-30 s Grey ...	... „ 0 11 9
2-30 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 0
2-40 s Grey ...	... „ 0 12 3
2-40 s Bleached...	... „ 0 13 6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „ 1 1 6
2-60 s Bleached...	... „ 1 1 3

MERCERISED YARN.

Egyptian cotton rates are steady, but demand locally is very poor. Goods bought in a higher market are arriving and dealers are loosing heavily on the same. Some firms who hold a stock are willing to dispose off the same at replacing prices but to no purpose, and unless local stock diminishes there is no chance of any improvement.

Home prices are as under :—

2-80 s Grey	... 26d.
2-80 s Bleached	... 29d.
2-84 s Grey	... 29d.
2-84 s Bleached	... 30d.

Local prices are as under :— Per lb.

2-80 s Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs. 1 9 6
2-80 s Bleached ...	„ 1 10 6
2-84 s Grey ...	„ 1 11 0
2-84 s Bleached ...	„ 1 11 9
2-60 s Grey ...	„ 1 6 0
2-60 s Bleached ...	„ 1 5 6

WHITE GOODS.

Demand this week was very poor and anxiety for monsoon is felt all over. If within a week rains do not pour it will be a serious matter and prospects for new business will be very gloomy. Dealers are not inclined to make purchases in such a high market after their late better experience. Glasgow mulls are inquired after, but prices are too high to admit of any business. In white Dhoties dealers are making offers, but business is not practicable in most cases. Stock of superior shirtings is very limited, but the difference in prices is so great that it cannot be bridged over. Prices for Liepmann rule the same.

We quote :—

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs. 2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„ 2 7 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„ 2 12 0
Do. Mulls ...	9/999	„ 3 10 0
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2600	„ 1 13 0
Do do. ...	61/81	„ 1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9090	„ 2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„ 2 3 6
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„ 2 5 0
Do. do. ...	7/27	„ 2 5 6
Do. do. ...	88/98	„ 2 10 0
Do. do. ...	39620	„ 2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„ 1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„ 1 7 6
Do. do. ...	1170	„ 1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„ 1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„ 2 15 0
Do. do. ...	6/600	„ 3 13 0
Do. do. ...	6000	„ 4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„ 3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„ 1 12 6
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„ 2 0 0
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„ 1 10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jovala).	„ 2 8 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„ 2 0 9
Greaves do ...	8000	„ 3 1 0
Do. Mulls ...	5060	„ 1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	30/50000	„ 2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's ...	Motor Car.	„ No Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„ 3 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„ 10 2 0
Holland ...	40000	„ 11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„ 10 0 0
Lyon ...	C 4000	„ 13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„ 12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„ 13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„ 16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„ 20 8 0

GREY GOODS.

Dealers are maintaining the rates although demand is slack, because Manchester prices are very firm. In superior shirtings the price quoted by makers is so high that no business can result. Some firms are meeting the requirements of their buyers to enable them to keep their tickets and numbers in the market by foregoing their commission, but even then business is hard to be put through. In Grey Dhooties business is quite at a standstill.

We quote:—

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs. 5 8 0
Do. (Imitation Fari)	No goods.
Do. 100,000	„ 6 5 0
Do. 4025	„ 5 2 6
Do. 7900	„ 5 12 6
Do. Drills Majid	„ 7 7 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„ 3 10 0
Do. do. No. 636	„ 3 0 0
Do. do. No. 138	„ 2 12 0
Do. Mulls No. 525	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„ 5 10 0
Do. No. 1566	„ 3 6 0
Forbes No. 651	„ No goods.
Lyon, Shanker	„ 5 12 0
Do. No. 1575	„ 7 6 0
Do. Bhut Chap	„ 6 8 0
Dewhursts 5	„ 6 15 0
Do. B B B	„ 8 11 0
Do. B B	„ 7 6 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„ 5 9 0
Grahams No. 2730	„ 5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse 8lbs.	„ 5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	„ 5 3 0
Original Sinduris 8lbs	„ 5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	No goods.
Peppell Drills, American	„ 10 7 0

BOMBAY, JULY 29.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. for T. T. and demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	...1-3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	... 1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	... 1s. 4d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	... 1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ...	... 1s. 4 1-8d.
„ „ Forward ...	...1-4s. 7-32d. Oct.
„ 6 m/s Ready ...	... 1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s „ ...	... 169 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „ ...	... 128
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	... 130 3-4
Shanghai ...	... 175 3-4
Japan ...	... 150 1-2

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 3-16 down for ready at 24 5-8. Forwards also closed 1-8 down at 24 1-2 and New York declined by 3-8 at 53 1-4.

Our silver market was easier and forwards declined to Rs. 71-9-0 at which rate contracts were settled, and futures declined by two annas.

Gold market remained unchanged and steady.

GOLD.

	Rs. a. p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23 8 0
97 touch Chintu	23 7 0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24 1 0
National Bank	24 2 6
Chartered Bank	24 1 3
Sovereigns Shield	15 5 0
Do. Dragon	15 0 0
Australian	24 2 0
English Gold	24 2 0
Native Bullion	24 1 0
Indian Specie Bank	24 1 0

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71 9 0
117 Penny Ready	71 10 0
Local per tola	0 11 3

FUTURES.

First Settlement	71 12 0
Second do	71 9 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Market remained easier, and prices for ready and forward declined by an anna. London prices were 3d. down.

Rapeseed and Wheat.—London Prices were 3d. down, hence local market was easier and very little business has been done.

Poppyseed.—Prices declined by an anna.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...Rs. 11 12
Linseed, Small ...	... „ 11 9
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	... „ 6 6 0
Yellow do. ...	... „ 6 15 0
Do. Gujarat ...	... „ 7 0 0
Poppyseed ...	... „ 10 1-16
Castorseed ...	... „ 41
Mowraseed... ...	... „ 7 3-16
Groundnuts ...	... „ 44
Cottonseed ...	... „ 25 to 27
Maize ...	... „ 18 to 19
Mustardseed ...	... „ 65 to 85
Khandesh Howri / Gulburga do. / Kalbur do. / Itarsi do.	„ 49 to 51
White Gin, Bold 95/5 / Do. do do 85/15 / Do. do. do. 75/25... / Do. Mixed 50/50...	„ 44 to 48
Do. Gin, Small 50/50... / Do. do. 85/15...	„ 43 to 45
Gin, Black Beaver ... / Do. do. Gadag ...	„ 44 to 45
Gin Red Khandwa ... / Do. Meggi ...	„ 45 to 50
Do. Black Kutni / Do. Ahmedabad...	„ 43 to 44
Do. do. Secunderabad / Do. do. Gujarat	
WHEAT—	
Pissi	... „ 33 to 35
Hard Red... ...	... „ 32 to 34
Gingellyseed ...	... „ 44 0
Do. Yellow Hinganghat	„ 50 to 54

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 28th July :—

Wheat	19,655 cwts
Linseed ...	5,304 „
Rapeseed ...	7,781 „
Gingellyseed ...	359 „
Poppyseed ...	2,497 „
Groundnuts.. ...	40 „
Castorseed ...	6,777 „
Rice ...	526 „
Myrabollams. ...	658 „
Cottonseed ...	7,704 „
Mowraseed... ...	7,199 „
Gram ...	1,821 „
Joowar ...	59 „
Maize ...	...... „

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

....	Total for the week ending 28th July 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	118778	2140009	3475294
Linseed	54133	2226766	1483409
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds	20403	1663295	1165637
Gingellyseed	2310	1857156	721219
Poppyseed	22905	480954	580774
Groundnuts	2441	608092	229988
Castorseed	27105	912832	980075
Rice	86255	4058403	4910934
Myrabollams	8121	1090429	666338
Cottonseed	44248	5839164	2258489
Mowraseed	40641	188618	296901
Gram	11780	551709	534909
Joowar	2047	263949	315854
Maize	...	75547	3701

SHARES.

The market continues to remain dull and quiet. The anxiety of absence of rain has kept the prices of mill shares declining with little doing. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,500 X. D. Bank of India's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 66-1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank shares are unchanged at Rs. 53 1 2 and Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 10 1-2 ; Bank of Burmah's are steady at Rs. 118 X. D. Eastern Bank at Rs. 74 1-2. In Miscellaneous Companies Alcock Ashdown are quiet at Rs. 255, Badham Piles at Rs. 98 X. D. A big lot of Bamankua Manganese Co. shares has been put through at Rs. 9 ; Bombay Burmah Trading Corp. have declined to Rs. 510 ; Bombay Electric S. and Tramways Coy Ld. Ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 97 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 166 ; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ld. Ordinary shares are unchanged at and aboutt Rs. 297 1-2 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 285 ; Phillip's are quiet at Rs. 40 ; Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy Ld. shares are unchanged at Rs. 795 C. D.; Shivrajpur's have rided at and about Rs. 16; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co's. shares have changed hands at Rs. 105; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ord. shares have improved to Rs. 28, Pref. shares to Rs. 98 and deff. shares to Rs. 89; Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 545 C. D. In Mill Companies, Central India's are unchanged at Rs. 1,705, Colaba Land at Rs. 1,130, Crescents at Rs. 82 1-2; Davids' have declined to Rs. 390, Fazulbhoy's to Rs. 210; Finlay Mill shares have improved to Rs. 250; Jamshed's are unchanged at Rs. 167 1-2; Jivraj Balloo are quiet at Rs. 400 ; Kohinoor's have kept at and about Rs. 690; Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 30; Moneckjee Petit's have declined to Rs. 2,845 ; New Great Eastern are weak at Rs. 180 ; Madras United are unchanged at Rs. 2,850 ; New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 750 ; Phœnix are steady at Rs. 83 3-4 ; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,087 1-2; Vishnu Cotton ordinary are unchanged at Rs. 562 1-2 and Preference at Rs.600. Press shares are unchanged at previous quotations with little doing. In Railway Companies, Tapty Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 475 C. D., Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 607 1-2 X.D., Amritsar Patty old shares at Rs. 127 C. D., and new shares at Rs. 125 C. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Yesterday Liverpool was 7 to 9 points up. New York 20 up and futures 7 and 7 points up. Our market at Colaba was steady and demand from the mills and exporters remained unchanged. Prices for ready lots was nominal.

The Liverpool opener received in the evening showed 1 to 4 points down. The market for futures remained steady and sellers being more prices declined by Re. 1.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 299 1-2, but sellers being nominal closed at Rs. 298.

We learn of the following purchases :—

100	Japan & Co	Ujjain..............	283-289
100	do.	Kadijin................	295
200	Jubilee..............	Parbhani	287
100	Curla Mills..........	Akola...........	268
100	do.	Parbhani	288
200	Currimbhai Mill...	Bagalkot	300
100	A Blascheck & Co.	Broach	295
100	Bombay & Co......	Do.	295
100	H Goculdas & Co.	Do.	300
100	do.	Dhamangaon	220
100	Madhowji Mills...	Bengal................	258

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	... 272
F Good	... 270
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine	... 288
F Good	... 276
Sind Punjab Fine	... 184
F Good	... 276
Khandesh Fine	... 286
F Good	... 276
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 287
F Good	... 287
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 295
F Good	... 285
Amraoti Fine	... 295
F Good	... 285
Yeotmal Fine	... 301
F Good	... 291
Nagpore Fine	... 303
F Good	... 293
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 309
F Good	... 299
Methia Fine	... 285
F Good	... 275
Broach Gin Fine	... 318
F Good	... 308
Sawginned Good	... 312
Coompta Ginned	... 311
Westerns H. G.	... 293
Do M G	... 289
FUTURES.	
Broach Good	... 298
Bengal F G	... 229 1-2

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 28th July :—

	Bales.
Khandeish	56 „
Central India...	230 „
Barsi and Nagur	312 „
Berar	...... „
Central Provinces	...... „
Oomras...	193 „
Dholera	503 „
Broach...	...... „
Coompta and Dharwar ...	212 „
Westerns	296 „
Bengals (N W. P.)... ...	25 „
Bengal Rajputana	194 „
Sind	35 „
Persian	...... „
Other Sorts	...... „
American	...... „
Total ...	2,037 Bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

Growths.	Total for the week ending 28th July 1910.	Total same time last season. Oct. 1st 1909	Oct. 1st 1908
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	56	432,525	304,335
Central India... ...	1,685	221,942	107,577
Barsee and Nagur ...	598	269,178	137,940
Berar	...	525,814	340,493
Central Provinces ...	229	293,941	154,208
Total Oomras ...	2,568	1,768,400	1084553
Dholleras	1,122	252,484	204,522
Broach	111	305,154	191,033
Compta and Dharwar.	4,274	237,066	194,385
Westerns	1,213	37,279	49,104
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	225	468,467	276,492
Bengals (Rajputana)...	1,451	119,697	66,521
Sind	494	42,406	28,851
Persian	35	3,927	3,400
American	...	866	12,146
Egyptian	...	604	4,950
Other sorts	...	254	1,044
Total ...	8,207	3,131,604	20,66,991

LIVERPOOL, July 29.

Opening Tone and Prices.		
Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	...	6,000
Total Imports	...	7,000
Future Delivery Prices :—		
July—Aug.	...	7·78 — 1
Aug.—Sept	...	7·57 — 1
Sept.—Oct.	...	7·26 — 3
Oct.—Nov.	...	7·11 — 4
Nov.—Dec.	...	7·02 — 3
Dec.—Jan.	...	7·00 — 3
Jan.—Feb.	...	6·98 — 4
Feb.—Mar.	...	6·98 — 4
Mar.—Apl.	...	6·98 — 4

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics, 29th July:—

	1909-10	1908-09	Difference
Receipts for the week	11,493	6,603	+ 4,890
Total Receipts from 1st Oct. to 28th July..................	3,131,604	2,066,991	+1,064,613
Shipts for the week Europe ...	6,854	3,785	+ 3,069
China, Japan and Coast Ports.........	2,640	3,694	— 1,054
Total	9,444	7,479	— 2,015
Totalshipts from 1st Oct. to 28th July...			
Europe	1,037,837	570,508	+ 467,329
China	96,465	49,531	+ 46,934
Japan	823,111	633,980	+ 219,131
Coast Ports	35,871	21,116	+ 14,755
Total	1,993,284	1,245,135	+ 748,149
Afloat in harbour, Europe.............	8,383	54,431	+ 2,935
China, Japan and Coast Ports.........	11,222	6,526	+ 4,696

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 30th June 1910—16,577 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 30th Apr. 1910—5,956 bales.

FREIGHTS

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp ...	... 12 6	... 13 0
Dunkirk ...	... 12 6	... 13 0
Havre ...	... 13 6	... 15 0
Hull	... 11 6	......
Liverpool ...	... 10 6	... 11 0
Marseilles ...	... 10 6	... 11 0
Genoa	... 12 6	... 13 6
London ...	......	......
Hamburg ...	... 13 6	... 14 0
Trieste ...	... 12 0	... 13 0
Venice... ...	... 12 0	... 13 0
Open Ports ...	... Sept.	... 12 6
	Oct.	... 13 0
	Nov.	... 13 6
	Dec-June	... 14 0

The market is firm and the fair business is passing.

SUGAR.

Local market is steady and prices show an upward tendency. Stock is limited and inquiry is good.

The following business is reported :—

White Java	...Rs 14-2 to 14-3 July about 850 tons.		
R B R	... „ 14-1	„	150 „
White Java	... „ 13-10 to 8-14 „	„	200 „

LOCAL PRICES

B B B	...Rs 12-12 (nom.)
White Java	...Rs 12-6
Brown Java	...Rs 11 to Rs. 12
Mauritius	...Rs 11-10 to Rs. 11-14,
China 1st quality	...Rs 12-12
Do 2nd do	...Rs 12-8

COAL.

The coal market is steady with a better enquiry from consumers for both this and next year's delivery. It is currently reported that a large business has been done in Powell Duffryn and Davison's West Hartley Coals and there is said to be quite a good demand for these coals from the Millowners. In Bengals, although nothing important has transpired, there is a decidedly better feeling. The rates now being quoted for the various qualities are very low and millowners would be well advised in taking advantage of them, as with freights from Calcutta steadily rising, there is bound to be a corresponding rise in the price of coal.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.
Powell Duffryn Cardiff	... 18 12 0
Davison's West Hartley	... 15 0 0
Desherghur	... 12 8 0
Seebpore	... 12 8 0
Sircar's Baraboni ...	... 11 8 0
Sircar's Navigation...	... 11 0 0

Jharia, Jul 28.

Railway freight for Bombay Rs. 11-4 per ton.

	Rs. as. ps.	
Steam Coal	3 0 0	Per ton into wagon at Colliery siding.
Steam Rubble	2 8 0	
B. B. Rubble	2 4 0	
Soft Coke	3 0 0	
Hard Coke	7 8 0	
Smithy Coal	3 0 0	
Dust Coal	2 0 0	
Slack Coal	1 14 0	

	Ready.	Forwards.
	Rs.	Rs.
Heilger's Anthracite Coal ...	12	12-8
Do. Standard „ ...	11-8	12

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.

London quotations fluctuated a good deal this week from £66-7-6. They went up to £67-2-6 but we have no confidence in this rise and we strongly recommend buyers to be very cautious and not make any forward purchases at present. Goods bought at £69 are still arriving and dealers are losing heavily. In Yellow metal the price rose from £54-15 to £56, but we have no faith in this rise. Local prices on account of the daily fluctuations in the London market are affected and upcountry buyers are offering lower prices.

We quote :— lbs.

Copper Braziers 4×1 ...	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 52 4
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	21, 28	„ 43 4 to 43 6
	35, 42, 49	„ 43 8 to 43 10
	56	„ 43 0
Tin Ingots.	...	„ 40 8
Spelter S M / M M / J / G	...	„ 17 12
Georgshutte ...	...	......
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	„ 47 2
Copper Sheetings... lbs. 8. 10. 12, 14 6-8		......
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12		......
10-12 14-16		......

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, July 28.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7 Boxes ...	4,37,760	...	...
2 Boxes ...	...	1,12,500	...
4 Boxes ...	2,68,800	...	...
1 Box ...	38,400	...	...
5 Bundles...	...	2,039	237

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle ...	...	3,000	...
5 Bundles ...	...	6,250	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
National Bank of India Ltd	Egypt	London
Chartered Bank... ...	do	do
do ...	do	do
Bank of Bombay ...	do	do
S A M Meer	Kasara	Bushire
Do ...	do	Busreh

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 27th July, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	34	40,268
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	51	58,659

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Egypt," July 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Egypt," with the English Mails of the 15th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 a.m. yesterday with the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Abbott, Mr E R	Mr Rencontre's Native Servant
Beaulah, Miss	
Cooper, Mr C S A	Park, Mr J
Cornelius, Mr C J W	Reed, Mr S B P H Mrs and inft
Fraser, Mr A Miss	
Harvey, Miss A M	Radcliffe, Mr C E St J
Hiskie, Mrs C	Robinson, M j H A
Huddlestone, Comdr. W B	Stephens, Mr J H
Jones, Mr T E W Mrs	Shaw, Mr. G.
Johnstone, Mrs M and inft	Thomas, Mr E
	Taylor, Mr A Mrs
Moir, Mr R B	Wallmott, Mr H A Mrs
Mearns, Surg W	Watkins Ball, Mr C J
Moore, Mr R C	Young, Major H A
Masaji, Revd S	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Abercrombie, Mr K	Mssen, Mrs F C
Annatt, Mr H E Mrs	Milford, Mr F P
Broke-Smith, Capt H	Murphy, Miss K Miss E
Beatty, Major G	McCulloch Mr S
Cadell, Col J F	O'Sullivan, Mr J Mrs
Chopping Capt A	Proes, Mr E M
Cubitt Mr J E	Robinson, Mrs J
Elmore, Mr J S	Rencontre Mr A E Mrs
Efford, Mr C F	Robertson, Mr B
French, Mr A C	Rakha, Ram
Gulland, Mr J P	Rohrig, Mr H
Gall, Mr R L O	Sandeman, Capt D G
Grawshaw, Mr W	Street, Capt H E
Hassett, Mr E E	Shaw, Mr A D Mrs
Hind, Mr J H	Sale, Mr E K
Kanga Lt Col J K	Sutherland, Capt A O
Livingston, Col P J C	Stack, Capt G H
Livesay Capt J	Smith Mr J
Lumley, Mr J A	Thomas, Mr E V
Langbourne, Mr A P Y	The Aga S Shah
Laird Mr W K	Vaughan, Lt Col H R
Lane Mr G	Watson, Major J W
Murray, Capt H F F	Young, Mr
Montgomery, Mr J	

FROM BRINDISI.

Ferguson Mr J W	Spalding Capt W B
Miller Mr D L	Slater Mr J S

FOR KARACHI.

Howard Mr A Mrs	McRae, Capt A W
Jacob Col C W	Swinley Capt G D P
Kazi, Mr T T	Wilson Mrs J
Lanaban, Mr R B	

Per s.s. "Castalia," July 31.

THE s. s. "Castalia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 31st instant with the following passengers and will land them at the Anchor Line shed, Victoria deck, about 5 a.m. :—

Bence, Mr R	Hiddleston, Mr J G
Boxer, Lt H C	Hiddleston, Mrs
Howard, Lt S W	Wilkin, Lt O

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Caledonia," July 30.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Captain Wayward, R.N.R., will sail to-day for London, &c., with the following passengers :—

Allen, Mr G H	Mitford, Capt The Hon C B O
Band, Mr R N	
Bell, Major E F	Moberley, Capt H S
Bhayawala, Mr D S	Monks, Mr R
Bond, Mr F S	Montgomery, Mr E G
Boyd, Mr L	Mudie, Mr and Mrs
Brown, Capt W	Patel, Mr V J
Browning, Mr and Mrs G E	Phelps, Mr S G
	Piza, Mr D J
Brunker, Maj-Genl J M S	Prendergast, Miss G
Bryce, Mr and Mrs W	Prendergast, Miss V
Buchanan, Mr and Mrs R	Pulman, Mr
Campbell, Mr R H	Rahmat Ullah, Mr S
Chapman, Mr G J	Rees, Mr J C
Cholmondeley, Mr E C	Richards, Major E W
Crawford, Mr E L	Richardson, Mr E A
Crossle, Capt H	Richardson, Mr H
Cuyper, Mr and Mrs T G	Robertson, Miss
Davis, Mr R	Rye, Mr and Mrs H B T
Davies, Miss M	Seymour-Bart, Mr H
Deane, Mr H H	Singh, Mr Dwarkanath
Digby Beste, Mr H	Singh, Sirdar Rajesher
Drummond, C B, C I E, Maj-Genl, F H R	Smith, Mr J
	Smith, Mr W
Farroll, Gunner T	Soorma, Mr Taja Singh
Flewker, Mr E	Spiers, Mr W
Furnival, Mr F	Sullivan, Col E L
Hill, Capt H W D	Sullivan, Mrs infant and Ayah
Horne, Maj J M	
Ide, Mr	Theodoropoulos, Mr Basil
Jolly, Mr E H P, I C S	Treadgold, Mr H V N
Knapp, Mr A R	Trewby, Mr A
Larken, Mr J	Turner, Mr Maurice
Leslie Mr and Mrs C W	Vipan, Mr A
Macalister, Rev R H	Wainright, Mr F M
Macgregor, Mr J A	Walton, Rev W
Males, Mr T C	Watson, Lt-Col H D
Markham Carter, Mr and Mrs R	Westropp, Col G H C
	Whyte, Mr and Mrs A K and child
Mehta, Mr Ranchordlal	
Meredith, Mr R	Williamson, Mr A M
Miller, Mr E	Yatman, Maj C

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]				
Bank of Bombay	500	500	13 p.c.	1500
Bank of India	100	50	6 „	66½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	18 „	1482½
Bank of Madras.........	500	500	10 „	1200
Bank of Burmah	100	100		118xd
Eastern Bank	...	...	...	74 1/2
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld..........	100	10		10 1/2
Specie Bank	100	50		53½xd
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld.	100	100		255
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	10 „	160
People's Bank of India...	50	30		33
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank.........	£20	£20	14 p.c.	£58
Mercantile Bank	£25	£12½	6 „	£17
Do.	25	12	8 „	
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$ 125 £25	$ 125 £25	£2 12 p.c.	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

APcis Ashdown & Co......	100	100	6 p.c.	256
All India Ut. Co. Ld.......	100	20	...	12
Bamankua	10	10	...	9
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	32
Badham Pile	100	100	...	98
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	70
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	512½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ....O.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	97½
Do. do. P.	£10	£10	...	166
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	...	15
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	990
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	...	...
Bombay S. N. Co. ....O.	250	250	10	297½
Do. do. P.	250	250	6	285
Bamangha	...	...	...	...
Central I. M. Co., Ld. ...	100	100	35	287 1/2
Delhi Flour.........	200	200	10	108
Empire of I L. A.	500	50	18 p.c.	200
John Roberts and Co. ...	100	100	10	200
Josts Fans Supply Co. ...	100	50	6	60
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	10½	178
Karachi Landing	200	75	12	95
Marcks and Co	100	100	10	123
Marsland Price and Co O.	100	100	4 p.c.	...
Do. do. P.	100	100	7 p.c.	...
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	...	...
Oriental Govt L. A. Co.	200	50	...	205
Oriental Mining	...	...	...	6
Phillips and Co.........	40	40	...	40
Port Canning Co.	1000	1000	...	795
Shivrajpore Syn. etc. ..	10	10	...	16
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co.	100	100	...	105
Soundy and Co.........	100	100	...	N.
Tata Iron Steel Co. Ld. C.	75	35	...	28
D.	30	30	...	89
P.	150	70	...	98
Thacker and Co.	100	100	25 p.c.	250
Telephone Co.........	25	25	...	38 x d
Treacher and Co.	500	500	...	545

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 20	420
Alliance	1000	1000	...	60
Berar Mfg	200	200	...	160
Bombay Cotton Mfg	500	500	40	200 N
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co.	250	250	15½	555
Bombay United	250	250	20	300
Century	100	100	5	238
Central India	500	500	55	1710
China	1000	1000	...	600
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	500
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	50	1130
Coronation Mills	500	500	...	600
Connaught	300	300	...	185
Ceeda	1000	1000	...	545
Crescent	100	100	...	82 1-2
Currimbhoy	1000	1000	...	1060
Crown	1000	1000	...	500
David	250	250	...	390
Emperor Edward	500	500	...	690
Empress	500	500	...	175
Fazulbhoy	250	250	10 p.c.	210
Framji Petit	1000	1000	60	1660
Finlay Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	250
Gold Mohur	500	500	...	100
Hindustan	1000	1000	25	425
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	375
Hyderabad	1000	1000	60	1150
Imperial Cotton.........	500	500	...	160
Indian Mfg.........	1000	1000	...	350
Indo-China Mfg.........	1000	1000	75	850
James Greaves	500	500	...	220
Jamshed Mfg.........	250	250	...	167½
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	400
Jubilee Mills	1000	1000	...	200
Khandesh	1000	610	25	940
Khatow Makenjee.........	1000	1000	25	705
Kohinoor	500	500	15	690
Leopold	100	100	...	30
Lakshmi Cotton.........	1000	1000	yr. 100	1450
Madras United	1000	1000	80	2850
Maneckji Petit	1000	1000	75	2845
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	150	3260
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
Mungaldass.........	...	...	...	300
New Great Eastern	200	200	5	180
New City of Bombay ..	500	500	30	750
Phœnix	100	100	...	83¾
Presidency	1000	1000	yr. 40	450
Queen	1000	1000	nil	300
Ripon	1000	1000	50 div.	600qt
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	60	870
Sassoon Silk.........	500	500	yr. 35	595xd
Sholapur	1000	1000	150	4300
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	182 1/2
Standard Mills	500	500	60	1090
San	250	250	nil	115
Swam	250	250	nil	245
Swadesh	...	...	...	1135
Textile	500	500	25	900
Vishnu Cotton ....O.	500	500	nil	565
Do. ...P.	400	400	nil	605
Western India	1000	1000	25	400

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	300	5000
Albert (Karachi).........	1100	1100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	75
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	nil	145
Broach City.........	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22½	1300
Godavery Valley.........	100	100	6	...
Harvey & Sabhapaty ...	250	250	40	575
Hindustan P. and M.	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6	105
Indian Cotton	125	125	7½	145
Khangaum	400	400	nil	320
Mahomedpura Cotton.........	125	125	7½	...
Mahuva	200	200	nil	100
Mercantile	125	125	nil	46½
Manmar Mfg.	250	250	15	365
New East India	1000	1000	75	900
New Mofussil Co.	400	425	50	820
New Berar.........	500	525	30	560
New Prince of Wales	500	510	30	636
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	690
Surat City	200	200	20	215
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld. ...	500	500	45	650
Wadhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p.c.	607½xd
Amritsar-Patty	100	100	5 „	124xd
Sindh Light Railway Ld	100	100	4½ „	106
Tapti-Valley Railway Co	500	500	4 „	465xd
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	6 „	116

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for last 12 days ending 30th June.

	Miles Open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for last 12 days ending 30th June 1910.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·65	1500961	31871704	[illegible]
I. M. Ry. System	1178·04	461579	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. D. C. Ry......	125·66	45216	735729	[illegible]
Baran Kotah Ry.	40·29	5950	41388	47338
Total...	2950·64	2013706	38875639	[illegible]
Earnings for corresponding last 12 days ending 30th June 1909.				
G. I. P. Ry. Sec.	1606·54	1370741	26149622	27520363
I. M. Ry. System	1178·06	446896	a5544407	5990803
A. D. C. Ry. ...	125·66	59317	620632	679949
B.-K. Ry.........	40·29	2043	12684	14727
Total..	2950·55	1878497	32 27345	34205842
Inc. or Dec. G. I. P. R.	+ 0·11	+130220	+ 5722082	+ [illegible]
I. M. Ry.	— 0·02	+ 15183	+682401	+697584
A. D. C. R.	......	— 14101	+115097	+100996
Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 3907	+ 28704	+ 32611

Note.—Corrected with Audited figures upto 30th April, 1910.

a. This includes supplementary figures for quarter ended 31st March 1909.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th July on 1,773·41 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 2,54,000	Rs 2,15,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,76,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	143	121	4	268
For previous 1 week of half year	2,87,000	2,88,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total for 2 week	5,41,000	5,03,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,70,675	1,95,809	5,058	3,71,542
Per mile of Ry..	96	111	3	210
Total to corresponding date...	4,00,249	4,55,555	11,561	8,67,365

Increase for the week.................Rs. 1,04,458
Do. to date ....Rs. 1,32,635

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th July on 339·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 10,000	Rs.	Rs. 22,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	35	30	......	65
For previous 1 week of half year	14,000	11,000	......	25,000
Total for 2 week	26,000	21,000	......	47,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,775	6,001	45	10,821
Per mile of Ry..	16	19	......	35
Total to corresponding date...	10,092	10,964	119	21,175

Increase for the week ....Rs. 11,179
Do. to date ....Rs. 25,825

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th July on 504·35 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 1,65,000	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 3,69,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	327	397	8	[illegible]
For previous 1 week of half year	2,13,000	2,10,000	5,000	4,28,000
Total for 2 weeks	3,78,000	4,10,000	9,000	7,97,000
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,43,497	1,74,097	3,769	3,21,363
Per mile of Ry...	285	345	7	637
Total to corresponding date...	3,44,335	4,27,084	8,613	7,80,032

Increase for the week ....Rs. 47,637
Do. to date ....Rs. 16,968

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th July on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs.	Rs. 700
Or per mile of Railway.........	29	12	......	41
For previous 1 week of half year	650	290	......	940
Total for 2 weeks	1,150	490	......	1,640
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	491	442	......	933
Per mile of Ry..	28	26	......	54
Total to corresponding date..	982	1,056	......	2,038

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 233
Do. to date..........................Rs. 398

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th July on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.........	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 11,000	Rs.	Rs. 17,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	42	78	......	120
For previous 1 week of half year	7,000	14,600	......	21,600
Total for 2 weeks	13,000	25,600	......	38,600
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,622	16,176	......	21,798
Per mile of Ry..	40	114	......	15
Total to corresponding date...	12,850	38,517	......	51,367

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 4,798
Do. to date ....Rs. 12,767

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 15.

ALPHA BETA.

By a singular coincidence while Nature was visiting on an unwitting head at Bournemouth some slight infraction of her laws as they affect aeroplanes, the sister science of ballooning was giving a remarkable display of its conquest of Nature's secrets. Lieutenants Broke-Smith and Ridge took the Army airship from Aldershot to London and back. The ease with which the great envelope glided in the teeth of the wind up to St. Paul's Cathedral, impressed all beholders. Army airships have been not too successful in the past. One remembers the visit paid by Nulli Secundus to the City on that October day nearly three years ago: how effective it looked, and how depressing the end to its wanderings! There was nothing depressing about the voyage of Beta, and there was the additional gratification that besides being an efficient machine it is also a beautiful one. Handsome as its predecessor looked in that envelope of goldbeaters' skin, it was nothing compared with the picture presented by the Army airship of to-day as it sailed away towards the brilliant evening sun. It is satisfactory to find that our engineers have solved the problem of carrying considerably more powerful engines; the 50-h.p. of Nulli Secundus has been increased to 65-h.p. We are no longer hopelessly behind other nations. And Gamma will be still more perfect.

THE REWARD OF MERIT.

The two new appointments to the Order of Merit are exceedingly good and satisfactory. Sir William Crookes and Mr. Thomas Hardy will actually confer more lustre upon the Order than they will receive by their selection for the honour. The former is our leading scientist Now that Lord Kelvin has passed away, a man on whom not only his own country but foreign nations as well have delighted to bestow marks of their appreciation. His name will go down to posterity as the inventor of that vacuum tube by which the innermost secrets of matter have been revealed. Not content with [illegible] attainment in the domain of pure science, [illegible] directly practical work for [illegible] questions of the "higher [illegible]ng, and of the production of [illegible] have found in him a brilliant [illegible]or Mr. Thomas Hardy, the Order of Merit, seemed to belong to him by right as soon as Meredith died. Since the day when "Under the Greenwood Tree" enwrapt the fancy of Mr. Greenwood and led to Mr Hardy's introduction to the readers of Cornhill. Mr. Hardy has placed one more and more in his debt as the years rolled by, and is better fitted than any other living Englishman to be the sole representative of letters pure and simple in that distinguished assembly whose ranks he has been summoned to join.

A PIONEER MARTYR.

Words must fail everyone to express the admiration they feel for Mr. Harry Cox. There have been other sufferers from the X-rays, Mr. Hall Edwards, Dr. Blacker, and a score of others have paid the penalty, the cruel penalty, for handling a new and great weapon, which science did not realise at first was a double-edged sword, the second edge being fearfully sharp and dipped in deadly poison. What specially appeals to us in Mr. Cox's case is his superhuman endurance and cheerfulness under his terrible affliction. For ten years he suffered ever-increasing pain, losing meanwhile the fortune he had built by up his skill and enterprise, yet he was never heard to complain; and just before he died, when the agony was becoming insupportable, this amazingly courageous man actually told a visitor that he would gladly go through all his sufferings again to perfect the X-rays apparatus for the benefit of his fellow men. Many persons owe their life to him; many a soldier wounded in South Africa is indebted more than he knows to the invention which betrayed the exact depth the bullet was embedded in his flesh. Such rescued lives are a lasting memorial to Mr. Cox's ability and devotion to his work, but will the nation be content without some concrete expression of its love and admiration of the man?

A NEW DANGER FOR CLIMBERS.

A new danger has been added to the climbing expeditions in the Lake mountains, which every year become increasingly popular. A clergyman was climbing Ill Bell, which is some seven miles east of Keswick and is close to Troutbeck of "John Peel" fame, when he was attacked by two large birds, and it would have gone ill with him had he not been provided with a kind of alpenstock. Many ornithologists, who have roamed hills in the study of the hawk and eagle tribe have had the experience [illegible]eing and feeling a brown body swish past [illegible]ears, when an anxious maternal kestrel [illegible]this method of expressing her feelings. [illegible]e birds which attacked the parson were [illegible]arger—probably golden eagles. They [illegible]creased in Scotland of late years, and [illegible]e crossed the border, though it is [illegible] whether their favourite prey, the ptar[illegible]uld be found in large numbers in the [illegible]kes. It is an uncomfortable reflec[illegible]limber that while he is hanging on [illegible] fingers to microscopic ledges on [illegible] Kern Knott's Crack, or the Eagles [illegible] Great Gable, some indignant fowl may seize the opportunity to make a dash for his eyes.

THE PALACE.

Some folks are very much dissatisfied with Buckingham Palace in these days. Probably no one would dare to say it is a handsome building. The utmost that can be claimed for the exterior is that it possesses a sort of ugly impressiveness. Within, there seems to be no cause for complaint. In fact Buckingham Palace is on a large scale what most of the Georgian and Victorian houses in London are on a small scale. That is to say, heavy and featureless outside, decidedly roomy and comfortable within. Palaces as well as houses, are built to be lived in, but in the case of a palace there is this difference, that it is looked at more than a private house and rightly or wrongly, is supposed to represent the taste of the nation. Mr. Harcourt so far agrees with the strictures passed on Buckingham Palace as to confess that, if he had the opportunity and the money, he would reface with stone its eastern front, and remove the present covering of stucco and paint. Some day this may be done but the rebuilding of Buckingham Palace will in all probability be left for another generation. Nor are we sorry to think that the work will be left to others. The building has memories, and memories are as valuable in their way as merits. Solid ugliness is quite a feature of a good part of London's architecture. At the risk of being considered Goths, we will venture to declare that we value character in buildings more than prettiness. Moreover, lest the spirit of alteration should grow too bold, let us remember that taste changes, and that Buckingham Palace in its present state—or at least with stone refacings—may last long enough to be considered a monument of aweful (not awful) dignity.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
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is for Infants and Invalids and for those whose digestive powers have become weakened by illness or advancing age.

If the digestive functions, however weak, can do any work at all they should be given work to do *to the extent of their powers*. In the easy process of its preparation the digestibility of Benger's can be regulated to give this work with extreme nicety.

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BENGER'S NEW BOOKLET deals with the most common doubts and difficulties which mothers have to encounter. It is sent post free on application to Benger's Food, Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

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Dose same as for Quinine.

Obtainable from all Chemists.

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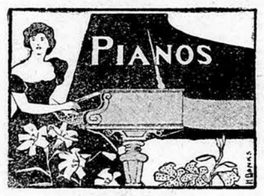
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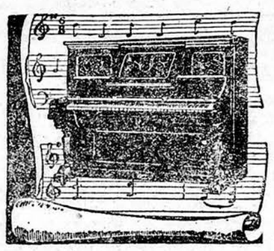


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Large or Small with leather or Silk Sides, Rs. 70; with Web Side Rs. 105.
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These features influence attention and excellence of time-keeping influences admiration.

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AND FIRST AGAIN IN SQUARE WATCH WEAR.

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WATSON'S No. 10 SCOTCH.

Because it is specially matured and vatted to suit all climates.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
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A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has for years, by reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1908.

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Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR "CLARKE'S [illegible]"

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED:

I possess numerous certificates from officials, European Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect them.





SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

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FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

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ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, Heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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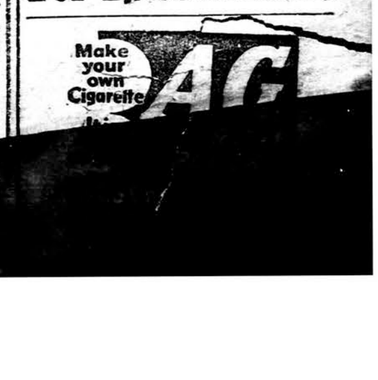
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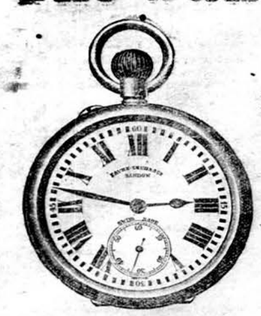
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For the COMPLEXION In HOT CLIMATES

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

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INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

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CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

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KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness assured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and
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The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.



For forty years has maintained its worldwide reputation as the best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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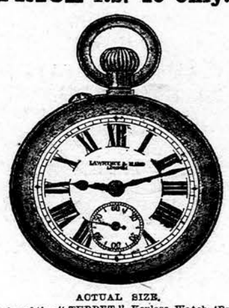
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